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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1871. NO. 288.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

Operations of the Internationals.

Satisfactory Solution of the Roumanian Difficulty.

Public Demonstrations Forbidden in France.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF PRUSSIAN TROOPS.

Damage to Shipping on the Irish Coast.

Radicals Favor the Dissolution of the Assembly—Cheaper Postage Wanted.

PARIS, August 25.—The Radical journals unanimously favor the dissolution of the Assembly.

The increased postage charges in France are criticised by the press, and the example of the United States is lauded to prove the advantages of cheap rates.

"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn."

LONDON, August 25.—Dr. Samuel Warren, the author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and a bachelor in his sixty-fourth year, is about to marry the daughter of Edward Beaumont, M. P., for South Durham.

Congratulatory Visit to the Pope.

ROME, August 25.—Mr. Harcourt, the British charge D' Affaire, and the Ministers of Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands, have paid a congratulatory visit to the Pope.

Watney Elected to Parliament—Cholera at Antwerp.

LONDON, August 26.—Watney's majority for Parliament is one thousand.

The English papers, commenting on the death of Renforth, hint that he may have been poisoned.

The report of cholera at Antwerp has caused the enforcement of quarantine at that port.

Tempestuous weather is reported to have damaged the shipping, especially on the Irish coast. Damage to the Scotch crop is also reported.

Public Demonstrations Forbidden in France—Withdrawal of Troops.

PARIS, August 25.—The Government has forbidden all public rejoicing on the 4th of September, the anniversary of the revolution last year against the Bonapartists.

Assurances are said to have been received at Versailles that the Prussian troops in France will be reduced to 50,000 by the 1st of September. Those remaining will be lodged in the barracks.

The Internationals Operating Among the National Guard—Satisfactory Solution of the Roumanian Difficulty.

LONDON, August 25.—The determination of the French Government to push in the Assembly the disarmament of the National Guard, is due to the discoveries made by the police as to the operations of the International Society.

A satisfactory solution of the Roumanian difficulty has been made at Gastein, by which farther complications are avoided. The bondholders of the Roumania Railway will be indemnified by a new loan guaranteed by Austria and Turkey.

Intelligence states that the Tichborne claimant was at one time a convict in Cockatoo Island, Australia.

Thiers's Threat to Resign—Negotiations for the Evacuation of the Paris forts.

VERSAILLES, August 25.—It appears that Thiers actually made his resignation of the presidency and his intention of presenting it to the Assembly after the adoption of Ducrot's amendment to the bill for the disarmament of the National Guard, which amendment carries the views of the Left Centre. The excitement is unabated.

The Franco-German negotiations in relation to the evacuation of the Paris forts by the German troops have been transferred from Frankfort to Versailles, and Baron Von Arnim has been sent here to conduct the negotiations on the part of Germany.

The Cholera Increasing in Germany and Decreasing in Russia.

LONDON, August 25.—The *Independence Belge* today discredits the reported appearance of the cholera at Antwerp. At Konigsberg on Wednesday there were 127 cases and forty-eight deaths, and at Memel on the same day ten cases and two deaths. The epidemic is decreasing in Russia.

Don Carlos at Bayonne.

PARIS, August 25.—Don Carlos has arrived at Bayonne. His advent in Spain are divided in opinion as to what course to pursue.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 26.—The steamship Thurings, of New York, touched at Plymouth; the Hamburg, of St. Andrews, has arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 25, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93⅝. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93; do '65, 93¼; do '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, August 25.—5-20s of '62, 96⅜-96½.

MANCHESTER, August 25.—Market firmer.

PARIS, August 25.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 13,500,000.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾d.

California wheat 12s; spring 10s 4d-10s 7d. Lard 45s.

AQUATIC MATTERS.

The Tyne Crew to Participate in the Halifax Race—Inquest in the Renforth Case.

ST. JOHN, August 24.—The Tyne crew have decided to row in the Halifax race with Kelly as stroke, Bright No. 2, Chambers No. 3, and Percy bow.

The inquest on Renforth's body was resumed this morning. John J. Walton, of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, deposed, after Renforth was placed in bed, Kelly, Percy and Chambers being also present, I asked Renforth what was the matter; have you had a fit? He said, no, not a fit; I have got it on you all." Afterwards he breathed very hard and became slightly delirious. Brandy was administered, which gave him temporary relief. Shortly before death he spoke again, saying, "Oh, my poor wife!" Witness heard "moaning" from him. There was froth in his mouth with mucous, when he changed his color, his jaws set, and he was dead. Witness stated that Renforth was an excitable man, of temperate habits, but when excited was subject to apoplectic fits. Renforth left to Kelly, when first attacked in the boat, "Oh, Harry, I have had something given me." The examination has not yet been concluded.

The official time of the Paris crew was thirty-nine minutes and twenty seconds.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 25.—It is thought that the betting will be in favor of the Taylor-Winship crew in the approaching race, since the death of Renforth.

TOLEDO, August 25.—From present indications there will be a very large attendance at the regatta at Put-in-Bay on the 6th and 7th of September. Canada will be represented by yachts from Toronto, Montreal, Cobourg and Hamilton. All of the American cities on Lake Erie will send one or more yachts. Extensive preparations have been made for the conveyance of the public to Put-in-Bay to attend the regatta, and their accommodation while there.

ANOTHER SCOURGE.

Yellow Fever of a Malignant Type Prevalent in Charleston, S. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 25.—For two days past we have had reports here that the yellow fever prevailed in Charleston. Information received to-day makes all doubt as to its existence there, and it is feared in epidemic form. A letter received this morning from one of the most prominent clergymen of Charleston states that a malignant type of yellow fever is there, and that the summer heat has seen four cases. Information from another source states that the disease is there and is thought to be spreading. The city authorities of Wilmington telegraphed to the Mayor of Charleston yesterday for information, but have got none. Notwithstanding the above testimony, the Charleston papers of yesterday say the health of the city was never better than now.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1871, 7:30 P. M.)

The barometer has continued to fall during the day over the Middle and Atlantic States with increasing southerly winds. An area of low pressure has developed from Ohio to Arkansas and Missouri. The barometer has fallen on the Gulf, and rapidly on Northern Florida. No reports have been received since Thursday afternoon from Lower Florida, where there is evidence of the existence of a cyclone central near St. Augustine.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise from Lake Superior to Maine, but will continue low south of that region, with local storms to-night and on Saturday from Iowa and Arkansas to New Jersey, and of special severity in the Ohio Valley, Southwestern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Florida cyclone will probably, on Saturday, move over Southern Georgia, with increasing easterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

SALE SET ASIDE.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Judge Hagan this morning granted the motion setting aside the sale of the Cincinnati and Dayton Railway, and dismissed the receiver under a scheme of capitalization issued by the Secretary of State to the aforesaid company. The effect of this decision is favorable to John C. Fremont, and parties residing in Kentucky, and the Great Eastern Railway, who are here in the interest of that road by way of the tunnel under Walnut Hill.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There is trouble at Brazos Santiago, Texas, between the State and Federal authorities, which will probably result in the declaration of martial law.

A dispatch of August 25th from the City of Mexico says: Father Morfin, a Catholic priest, named Convero, preached a bitter sermon against law, reform and religious toleration. He succeeded in exciting the people to such a pitch against the Protestants that the latter assembled in the committee of a house in search of the peace by the multitude. Convero was sent to prison by the authorities, but the people attempted to take him out of jail by force. The Federal troops resisted this popular attempt at jail delivery, which caused a great riot, in which a great many persons were killed and wounded. Incendiarism was resorted to by the enraged and inflamed followers of the priest.

Pedro G. Polair, aged seventeen, son of the Mexican Minister at Washington, was drowned at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon while bathing. The body was not recovered.

The famous United States Hotel at Saratoga is to be rebuilt at a cost of half a million dollars.

The army worm commenced operations in the vicinity of Seima, Ala., and is now committing fearful ravages. The cotton crop will be materially lessened.

There met in Chicago on Thursday a convention of delegates of agricultural and practical chemists.

William Earle Ryder was drowned off the Fifth street ferry at Cincinnati Thursday.

Bernard Wiley, the escaped convict, was brought to Sing Sing yesterday from the Hackensack jail. He is not so badly wounded as at first supposed. Wheeler, the ex-convict, who was captured, denies everything in relation to his chartering the steam tug.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Steamship Lodona Wrecked.

TWENTY OF THE CREW PERISH

Two Vessels Lost Off Cape Horn.

NEW YORK, August 25.—C. H. Mallory & Co., agents for the Southern Steamship Line, received last evening a dispatch from St. Augustine, Florida, announcing the total wreck of their steamer Lodona, seventy-five miles from that place, and the loss of twenty of her crew. The survivors are the captain's son, the first and second mates, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, fireman, four sailors, head cook and mess boy. The Lodona sailed from this port for New Orleans on Saturday, 12th inst., and was undoubtedly wrecked in the gale of the 16th inst. She was an iron steamer of about 800 burden. Her cargo was a full one of assorted merchandise, amounting in value to at least $200,000. It is doubtless a total loss. The Lodona was insured. Among the owners are John Jewett & Sons, of this city, and Captain H. R. Hovey, her commander. The latter was formerly connected with the London line of packets.

By the Cable.]

LONDON, August 25.—Reports have been received here of the loss of the ships Sam. Kearns and Knight Errant, bound to San Francisco, off Cape Horn. No further particulars have been received.

Eight lives were lost yesterday by the sinking of a schooner in the English channel, in consequence of a collision.

BOILER EXPLOSION EPIDEMIC.

A Steamship Bursts Her Boiler—The Old Boiler Taken Out and a New One Put In Before the Public Were Informed of the Affair.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The steamship Carrie bursted her boiler August 11, near New Brighton, Staten Island. The engineer was badly scalded. The public were kept in ignorance about this explosion till yesterday, when the old boiler was replaced by the new one, and information of the case given by the engineer. It is said the boiler was recently inspected by Government Inspector Mathews.

OHIO POLITICS.

Republican Judicial Convention at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 25, 1871.

The Republican convention of the second subdivision of the Sixth judicial district was held in this city to-day. The district comprises Ashland, Morrow and Richland counties. A. L. Curtis, of Ashland, was made President of the convention. Three candidates were presented, namely: Isaac Gass, of Richland; William Osborne, of Ashland, and John J. Gurley, of Morrow. The contest was quite bitter, some seventy ballots being had without choice, the vote standing without much variation about as follows: Gass twenty-six, Osborne forty-two, Gurley twenty. After the seventieth ballot or thereabouts Ashland delegation withdrew in a huff. Quite a disorderly time then ensued. Finally a recess was had and the delegates remaining in the room adjourned to meet at Fairfield, where the remainder of the day will be spent in festivities of different kinds, including an address by Governor Hayes, the singing of national hymns, sack racing, &c. In addition to the festivities in prospect to present Signor Nestori Gorach, President of the General Committee of Italian Celebration, with a valuable gold medal in token of friendship and appreciation of his noble qualities, and the great good he has done in this country for the cause of Italian unity.

POLITICAL.

A Protest Against Custom House Interference.

NEW YORK, August 25.—At a meeting of the Local Union Republican Assembly last evening, a protest was made against custom house interference with Republican organizations, whether in New Orleans or New York, and declaring that if they persist we demanded a change in the heads of the federal departments in both cities.

The "Tribune" and Tammany.

Horace Greeley is displeased at the charges accusing members of the Union Republican Association with being influenced by Tammany, and of the statement that the opposition Republican city organization; that the bolting of the *Tribune* has hurt the party, and says that if the *Tribune* is believed to have upheld the Tammany plunderers or injured the Republican party, the proper way is to vote with friends out at the next State Convention. But whatever may be the result, Greeley will vote for the party, even though his ability to serve the cause be diminished by the follies of opposing factionists.

FIRES.

Hopkinton, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 25.—The Canonchet cotton mill, at Hopkinton, was burned last night. Loss $80,000; insurance $20,000.

Cincinnati.

A ROUGH RECEPTION.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman Assailed by a Gang of New York Hack Drivers.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman, upon arriving in New York city a few nights since, was "received" in a manner decidedly the reverse of pleasant. She expected to meet her husband at the depot, but for some reason he was not there. She was fortunate in meeting a friend on the train, Mr. H. H. Stewart, who volunteered to provide her with a carriage, and accompany her to a hotel. Upon emerging from the depot Mrs. Sherman and her escort were surrounded by a vile and numerous gang of hack drivers, baggage smashers, &c., who lined the streets besieging belated and bewildered passengers, and driving them, confused to desperation. Mrs. Sherman was in a carriage with vampires, who endeavored to force her out into filthy carriages, and to despoil her of her baggage. Mr. Stewart made valiant resistance in her behalf, but being crowded upon and crushed by superior numbers, was at length obliged to call for the police, but they came not. Finally, Mr. Stewart made a desperate plunge into the multitude of howling ruffians, and by a dexterous use of hands and feet, succeeded in knocking out and kicking his way through the crowd, and safely deposited his charge in a passing carriage. Mr. Stewart shortly showed the marks of his encounter with the ruffianly gang, for his hands were bleeding from the cuts they had received, and his clothes were torn and bloody. Mrs. Sherman escaped without bruises, though in her excitement she left behind her her shawl as to apparel. Upon reaching the stage, Mrs. Sherman remarked, "this is a pleasant way the first city of the United States has of receiving the strangers." Mr. Stewart replied that "so long as the city was governed by thieves and the police force made up of roughs and rowdies, we could expect no better treatment."

Rev. Joseph Davis, late of the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, has accepted a call from the Baptist congregation in Franklin, and will occupy the pulpit there for the first time next Sunday week.

THE POISON CASES.

Their Curious Phases—Additional Concerning the Early Life of Mrs. Wharton—Singular Eccentricities—Is She Insane?

The Baltimore *American* alludes to the peculiar phases of the Wharton and Buffenbarger poisoning cases. While Mrs. Wharton, accused of a triple or quadruple murder, met with little sympathy, correspondents of newspapers outside of Baltimore giving an accusatorial cast to their letters, and many of her acquaintances and former friends raking up alleged suspicious circumstances against her, Mrs. Colburn, (formerly Mrs. Buffenbarger), on the other hand, has been treated with all possible consideration, and the best citizens of London, Ohio, the scene of her alleged crime, are strong in their expressions of belief in her innocence. Mrs. Wharton was thrown into jail, and Mrs. Colburn was released on bail. Singularly enough, however, the first examination of the remains of one of those said to have been murdered in the Wharton case shows no trace of poison, while a similar examination of the body of Peter Buffenbarger reveals the presence of poison, though not in sufficient quantities, it is said, to produce death.

The *American* publishes a letter from a lady friend in Philadelphia, concerning the early life of Mrs. Wharton, in which is related certain eccentricities of character going to show that she was of unsound mind. The fact has heretofore been published that she was the daughter of Mr. Nugent, a French gentleman of superior education and reputed wealth, long a resident of Norristown, Pa. The lady friend writes:

"Even whilst the idol of her father and the centre of attraction to a score of honorable men, Ellen Nugent (now Mrs. Wharton) was in the habit of perpetrating frauds and indulging in practices which would, and she been a poor girl, have consigned her to a prison cell. Being the child of wealth and a petted darling of society, however, neither exposure nor loss of position followed her delinquencies. Her failings were by common consent hushed up, or, at worst, furnished a little gossip among those who had become cognizant of them. Indeed some of her escapades were so reckless and indefensible that it is hardly possible to believe the brain which conceived and executed them to have been in a sane condition—mental abberration, one would think, could alone have prompted them. On one occasion, whilst sojourning with a prominent family of Philadelphia, she asked her hostess to accompany her upon a shopping expedition, exhibiting at the same time a huge roll of bodes which her father had given for the purchase of her winter outfit. The lady accompanied her to Levy's and assisted in the selection of silks, velvets and other expensive material, but was somewhat surprised when a few months later the bill for the goods purchased by Ellen in a single day came in, as having been contracted by herself.

For a long time articles were being missed at the houses she visited before suspicion alighted upon Miss Nugent, but after a time circumstances indicated that she had appropriated the trifles to her own use, and during a temporary absence her trunks were opened, and a perfect museum of stolen property was discovered therein, articles for the most part which could never be of the slightest use to her. Upon going to her trunks after the stolen goods had been removed and restored to their respective owners she manifested neither the smallest confusion nor mortification, but without voluntary remark or explanation proceeded to unpack her clothing. She stayed the length of time she had laid out to visit her friends, and on this circumstance seemed neither to impair her pleasure nor diminish in the slightest degree.

She was exempt of playing practical jokes, and utterly careless as to the damage she inflicted upon property or feelings in having her fun. The most distressing of which we have heard was when she put the pinning on, on a bitter cold winter night, the overcoat of a lady friend, so that she could not possibly wear it home, and was obliged to brave the inclemency of the weather without it, she having used a whole paper of pins to secure the garment in question, she prevailed upon one of her admirers to kneel at her feet in the street before entrance, and then sprinkled over a new and expensive pedestrian dress of his.

Becoming disgusted with the surveillance necessarily exercised over her movements by her parents and determined to marry. She had three suitors whom she favored about equally, and to these three she wrote on the same day, each of them requesting her at a certain hotel, which she named, she would marry them there and then. The stratagem went was so sudden that each gentleman doubted his good fortune, and in turn called upon the lady's self to confirm or deny the tidings. The ungodliness of this was *only a practical joke*. After the body had been the index which pointed out to them by Miss Nugent, she made each aware of the fact that they were deceived. One gentleman went to the dungeon, which he deemed he resolved to wait upon Miss Nugent together and demand an explanation of her conduct. Accordingly they—Mr. Wharton and his friend—proceeded to the hotel indicated in her note. Although apparently surprised to see the whole company, she put a bold face upon the matter and tried to carry it off as a joke. This would not answer, and a stormy scene was the consequence. Overcome with grief, affection and mortification, Mr. Wharton fell fainting upon the floor, when she calmly stepped over his prostrate body and left four men to attend to the resuscitate Mr. Wharton, his rival left him to recover himself as he might. The latter, being the favored lady of his love, Mr. Wharton was so urgent in his entreaties that she should become his wife that she consented. A marry bitter quarrel with the clergyman and bridesmaids were ready, and they were married that very night. The match, notwithstanding the circumstance that preceded it, turned out, it is said, most happily, and during the lifetime of that gentleman no stigma rested upon the fair fame of Mrs. Wharton. It may be that his death, and the bereavement occasioned by that painful event, developed the insanity latent in her nature. It may be proper here to state that her father more than once during his childhood applied to physicians for authority to have her confined in an insane asylum, but her pranks and vagaries having destroyed his happiness and impaired his fortune. Although medical men believed her brain to be somewhat affected, they could not pronounce her mad, her conversation being intelligent, her wit keen, and her deportment in society unexceptionable. All her friends, however, regarded her as a morally irresponsible, and glossed over her peccadilloes because of this belief.

STATE POLITICS.

The Legislative districts as classed in the the Apportionment bill, are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Philadelphia	12	Philadelphia	6
Pittsburgh	4	Adams	1
Allegheny	5	Bradford and Sullivan	1
Armstrong	1	Berks	3
Beaver, &c.	1	Bucks	2
Butler	1	Cambria	1
Cumberland	1	Carbon and Monroe	1
Chester	2	Center	1
Crawford	1	Clearfield	1
Dauphin and Perry	1	Clarion	1
Delaware	1	Clinton, Lycoming and Union	1
Erie	2	Columbia, Montour and Columbia	1
Huntingdon	1	Cumberland	1
Indiana	1	Elk, Cameron and Jefferson	1
Lancaster	3	Franklin	2
Lawrence	1	Fayette	1
Lehigh	1	Greene	1
Mercer	1	Juniata and Mifflin	1
Potter and McKean	1	Lehigh	1
Snyder and Union	1	Luzerne	2
Somerset	1	Montgomery	2
Susquehanna & Wyoming	1	Northampton	1
Tioga	1	Northumberland and Montour	1
Venango	1	Schuylkill	2
Warren	1	Westmoreland	3
	50	York	2
			47

From a Philadelphia letter in the Beaver *Radical* we take the following items:

Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has been in ill health since the adjournment of the Legislature, and the active duties of the campaign will probably devolve upon other shoulders. He has gone to the West on the way, and though not actually prostrated, he is said to be much discouraged.

A story is now passing around a few weeks ago, signed by some of the malcontents, demanding a new Democratic convention to repudiate the platform, and declaring that if this was not done, the State ticket should be defeated. The project seems, for the present, to be abandoned. Many of the leaders are not concerned are whetting their knives for October.

The Evans defalcation has been the absorbing topic of discussion upon the streets during the week. It is now understood somewhat that the pottage and plunder has been appropriated and divided amongst half dozen. The Democratic Committee has been arranged, some of whom at least should have had more regard for their position and the party and the administration, than to have thus basely mingled in the dirty business. These gentlemen are reported to have collecting their quota and getting ready to refund.

The temperance third party movements seems likely to receive its death-blow in the house of its friends. The Good Templars' Conventions now in session at Carondelet have passed resolutions generally adopting resolutions against the movement.

MISSOURI IRON.

Cost Per Ton of Pig Metal $31 71—No Margin for the Capital Invested.

A writer in the St. Louis *Democrat* states that during the past year the average cost per ton of making pig at Carondelet has been as follows: Two and one-third tons of coal, at $4 25 per ton; twenty-seven bushels of Connellsville coke, at 18 cents per bushel. This reduced to raw coal would make 3.5 tons, at $4 25 per ton. Iron Mountain ore, one and two-tenths tons, at $5 50 per ton. To this add labor, $1 21; interest $1 14, expenses $1 60, limestone 25c, and we have a total of $31 71 as the cost per ton of all pig metal made at Carondelet. This cost of making iron, the writer learns no margin for the capital invested or the very great uncertainties of a blast furnace. It shows that while the labor and interest accounts are small comparatively, the fuel and ore cost more than three-fourths. He goes on to say that the Missouri Iron Company's ore costs third cents per ton per mile for transporting iron ore, while in Pennsylvania it costs only one cent per ton per mile. There is a monopoly at present of iron ore and fuel, but the railroads now being built will place them in a condition to bring competition to bear on this matter."

TO THE scoffs of the New Yorkers the Philadelphia *North American* replies as follows:

"While thirty days contracts have been closed to city a few nights since, was "received" in a manner decidedly the reverse of pleasant. She expected to meet her husband at the depot, but for some reason he was not there. She was fortunate in meeting a friend on the train, Mr. H. H. Stewart, who volunteered to provide her with a carriage, and accompany her to a hotel. Upon emerging from the depot Mrs. Sherman and her escort were surrounded by a vile and numerous gang of hack drivers, baggage smashers, &c., who lined the streets besieging belated and bewildered passengers, and driving them, confused to desperation. Mrs. Sherman was in a carriage with vampires, who endeavored to force her out into filthy carriages, and to despoil her of her baggage. Mr. Stewart made valiant resistance in her behalf, but being crowded upon and crushed by superior numbers, was at length obliged to call for the police, but they came not. Finally, Mr. Stewart made a desperate plunge into the multitude of howling ruffians, and by a dexterous use of hands and feet, succeeded in knocking out and kicking his way through the crowd, and safely deposited his charge in a passing carriage. Mr. Stewart shortly showed the marks of his encounter with the ruffianly gang, for his hands were bleeding from the cuts they had received, and his clothes were torn and bloody. Mrs. Sherman escaped without bruises, though in her excitement she left behind her her shawl as to apparel. Upon reaching the stage, Mrs. Sherman remarked, "this is a pleasant way the first city of the United States has of receiving the strangers." Mr. Stewart replied that "so long as the city was governed by thieves and the police force made up of roughs and rowdies, we could expect no better treatment."

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PERMANENT REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

The Forthcoming Agricultural Report.

Bad News from the Cotton Crop.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1871.

Republican State Organizations.

From statements just published, it appears that fourteen States have permanent Republican organizations in this city, with a united membership of about three thousand. The Western State shaving associations are as follows, together with the amount of money contributed annually for political purposes, and number of members to each: Ohio association, three hundred members, amount of annual contributions to State political purposes, fifteen hundred dollars; Illinois association, eighty members, contributes one thousand dollars; Indiana association, seventy-five members, one thousand dollars; Michigan association, one hundred and thirty-one members, twelve hundred dollars; Minnesota, forty-one members, two hundred and fifty dollars; Iowa, one hundred members, five hundred dollars; Wisconsin association, seventy-five members, eight hundred dollars; Kentucky association, twenty-five members, two hundred dollars. The New York association has the largest membership, the roll showing upwards of six hundred names, and credits of annual contributions to the sum of forty-five hundred dollars. Pennsylvania comes next with three hundred and fifty members, but with only eleven hundred dollars annual contribution. The Massachusetts association, with only ninety-five members, raises two thousand annually to help to swell the Republican majority in that State. Besides these State Associations and the Republican Congressional Committee, there are two general associations of a political character, one of all the States, combined, of which the President of each State club is an *ex-officio* member, and the Southern Republican Executive Committee, to which Pittsburgh from all Southern States, which numbers about two hundred and fifty members.

Darden's Mind Unsettled.

Dennis Darden, the murderer of John McCarthy, and now under confinement in the district jail, made a violent attack on James, his assistant, who is imprisoned in the same cell with him as an accessory to the killing. Darden choked James, and also seriously injured himself by butting his head against the door and wall of the cell. He has been much oppressed recently, and it is stated his mind has become affected by remorse.

The Agricultural Report.

The forthcoming Agricultural Report will be largely devoted to statistics of the cotton crop and other Southern staples. According to advices just received, the entire cotton region has been afflicted with an unprecedented drought, which in some instances will seriously impair the yield. The breadth planted this year, as compared with last, shows a falling off of at least twenty-five per cent, while the yield will scarcely exceed fifty per cent. of the usual crop. In some of the richest cotton districts the drought has appeared in larger numbers than ever before, and the boll worm is also reported in several sections of the South. Reports from the Louisiana sugar districts are more encouraging, and the yield of these products will be as high as two hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads. Virginia and Maryland will fall largely behind in both tobacco and wheat. The corn crop has been short by droughths both early and late in the season.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

DISPUTERS IN THE CIGAR TRADE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that the government has no power to act as police against dealers who use imitation imported stamps upon domestic cigars. He says unless the importers receive satisfaction from the courts, nothing can be done without additional legislation by Congress.

HORRORS OF THE COMMUNE.

Accounts of Eye Witnesses of the Massacre of Priests.

Details of the trial of the Communist at Versailles reveal horrors hitherto untold. More than a dozen witnesses testified to the murder of the Archbishop and others at the prison of La Roquette on the 24th of May, when the Archbishop of Paris and over one hundred less well known victims were massacred. The most important of these was Dr. Pumoyer. He recounted how a gendarme was rescued by a troop of ruffians, who then ended by a woman with a frumpishness ehigeon and armed with a rifle. The wretched man was interrogated by a court martial composed of stripling lads of seventeen years of age. "Are you married?" "Yes." "Have you children?" "Seven and eight." The witness tried to interfere, but the roaring ruffians menaced his life. He entered the prison amid cries like the yells of cannibals. "Hear me, I pray," said the priest. "Silence!" was the cry, never forget his face. From his mustache dripped the red drops. Another approached with a sword drawn on me with fetid breath, at the same time he thrust me, as if to give me a quality. While talking to me he aimed a blow at my head, and I received a wound in the left ear. I fell, and while I was there on the ground my beard. They soon led me into the bloody court yard, where I saw a pool of blood and the corpses of demned to death. The savage prolonged his sufferings. They aimed at him with their rifles, and did so feebly; a fifth shot had to be used. Then they mangled at him as they would at a wild beast, and he died. Then they cut off his head and threw it from his ear. A young soldier was martyred in a most revolting manner. Before he was murdered, they made him kneel and rise and kneel again. They bound his eyes and then unbound them. Then he was brutally murdered. They cut off his head and his body into a cart." The witness also recounted four other murders committed in the Place de Roquette. Monseigneur Surat was among the number.

A woman armed with a revolver and pontard, fought like a demon against him.

The bishop covered his face with his hands. Finding that she could not reach it with her pontard she stepped her revolver to the ear and blew out his brains. The priest fell; the seething crowd applauded. Mr. Pumoyer described how the Archbishop of Paris had lived twenty-five years among savages, but he had never seen anything so horrible.

It is probable that other witnesses will be summoned to prove that the accused commanded the firing party which shot Archbishop Darboy and other priests. On these witnesses rests the entire prosecution; by them witnesses rests the entire prosecution; by them seem Ferre at La Roquette prison on the 24th of May, and, it is alleged, that Ferre was author of the orders for release for a sergeant de ville and gens-d'armes imprisoned there. Ferre will be called to testify against him and he held forth in the school house.

Mrs. Eva Stroude died in Mahoning township, Carbon county, on the 24 inst., at the great age of 105 years. She was quite active up to the time of her death.

The superintendent of the Phœnix Iron Works, at Phœnixville, Chester county, has given notice that hereafter the company will employ only industrial drunkards, brawlers, or other improper persons.

William Wallace, of Pulaski township, Lawrence county, has found on his farm a fine vein of mineral paint.

There will be a regatta on Conneaut Lake, Crawford county, on the 29th inst.

The State of Pennsylvania contains 11,518,925 acres of cultivated land, 5,740,864 acres of woodland, and 737,571 acres of unimproved land.

The largest land owner in Pennsylvania is General Edward Beal, of Delaware county, is the owner of in fee simple of 200,000 acres of land in California.

Myers's steam grist mill in Punxsutawney was burned on Wednesday of last week. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

Mrs. E. Scheetz, of Barren Hill, Montgomery county, died a few days ago at the advanced age of ninety-five years. She was the mother of twelve children, all of whom lived to be upwards of sixty. A great-grandmother of sixty-two—in all one hundred and twenty-seven. She has always lived in the neighborhood in which she died.

WILLARD SCHOOL.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be noticed that Prof. Koontz, Principal of the Willard School, 28 Sixth street, will open the next scholastic year on Monday, September 4th. Parents will take notice, as the Professor wants to form his classes early.

MRS. SWISSHELM AMONG THE DERRICKS.

The Valley Railroad, Old and New—Some Novel Ideas About Railroads in Cities—Dust, Dirt and Ugly Derricks at Parker's Landing—The Road Mender Needed—Unlovely Lawyereburg—Mrs. S. Plants a Tree that Petroleum Gas Cannot Kill—Parnassus and Its People—A Pure Tree, with Promise of a Better at a Future Day.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ZOGONIA, Pa., August 15, 1871.

From Pittsburgh to Parker's Landing, through Parnassus and Kittanning, in each of which I had an appointment for that week, was a part of the inconvenience of a lack of foreknowledge; but the junction of the Allegheny Valley Road with the Central made it less inconvenient than it would otherwise have been. This Allegheny Valley road has changed as much as the Allegheny Valley. When I had last ridden on it, it was a single track of light rails, on half rotten ties, pretty well concealed by a fine growth of grass and weeds, over which a dirty car, laid for baggage, half passenger, conveyed folks at a respectable rolling rate of speed. Now it is a first-class institution, and leaves one no convenient excuse for grumbling. The curve by which it crosses the city and runs to the Union Depot is a consummation alike creditable to Pittsburgh and her roads. I know that I differ with the press and people of your city, and most, if not all other cities, about railroads. I think the iron horse should run, at the rate of ten miles an hour, the length and breadth of every city conveying trains, every half hour back and forth; that these trains should all have plain cars, and rates of fare so low that no one could afford to walk, and give to the laboring population the means of reaching suburban homes after their days of toil. Horses and people should be educated to work side by side with the locomotive, and keep out of its way. The Irish of New York would never do the troublesome people they are if, instead of living crowded into tenement houses, cheap railway carriage took two-thirds of the families out to where they could have a pig and potatoes. The best land to which Pittsburgh avenue could be put would be to build a double-track, narrow-gauge railroad the whole length of it, send the locomotives up and down every ten minutes, and teach people and horses to clear the track. So I am always glad of every *encroachment* that a railroad makes on a city, and think every city that legislates against them should be left on one side, as Philadelphia has been.

Over the Allegheny River road, in a comfortable car, following the windings of the river around the base of the beautiful wooded hills which shut it in as a pleasant valley, on a pleasant day, one is quickly brought us to the landing, to which oil and money have brought dust and dirt and the naked earth and a forest of ugly derricks, which shut out from view the sky like grinning skeletons. The steep hill which bounds the landing on the north is also left out of it for the railroads. From this one clambers down the steep clay bank on which all vegetation is killed, and reaches the ferryboat, that takes one over all that is left of the once beautiful Allegheny. On the other side a narrow, winding street creeps around the base of the precipitous hill, and is lined by small, wooden houses on each side, most of them with one side supported on posts and the other resting on the hill, and all of them dirty.

Through this street a long span of Pennsylvania horses drew us, the wheels of the carriage sinking deep in the mud, and the hill rising steep on each side, new on that. There was no corporation, and it was just as impossible to get the road fixed as the fees were all busy and bright, and as all went through the mud holes no one had a special grievance on their account. Indeed, I should say that the road was a credit to the boys to ride up. If a team should take and break the axle-tree, it would be but a few minutes' work, a hundred or two feet, and roll into an old coal hole. Or, if it should run away, and go up the hill, and climbed the hill as though it were a small achievement. Of course lawrencebury is unlovely to look upon. The gas has killed all trees and vegetation, and settles down on all objects in a heavy, black pall, that will not even permit them to be marked "paint," but their smut, like that of Pittsburgh, is the badge of wealth, means light for the million, and therefore is not to be spoken of except in a serious grievance. The creaking of the pumps as they work day and night, bringing up the dirty green liquid, glinting in prismatic colors, was pleasant music, and one could learn to live happily amid vegetable and animal life, and make a fair living and profit, and be could redeem that lonely huts in Sewickley Valley from the dreariness in which they are buried during the winter evenings by the products of his enterprise.

In leaving there was under the suspicion of the gifted Methodist preacher of what Mrs. Partington of Methodist Church. The audience was good, and as the people had been favored with several long sermons of hours; nay, seem really to enjoy being bored, for after I had talked an hour and a quarter, I magnanimously offered to "stand treat" for another hour, and when I had talked another half hour, they were in no hurry to leave. They may have thought that I had treated them to a second dose of Paul, and before away for another hour was should reach light on the subject of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road.

The faces of the people generally expressed delighted approval of the work so far as it had progressed, and when I asked how old Allegheny City did such fine things for the city, the answer was, "Why, she didn't do it; the people did it themselves, in the manner I have been describing." The mother lying dead and the blood spouting from her throat. I rushed to my father and tried to grapple with him, but he cut both my hands. I was shouting for assistance he cut his throat and died.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Eliza Davis died in Greenville on the evening of the 16th inst, at the age of eighty-three. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over sixty-one years.

On the 8th inst. William Smith and wife lost their lives in a well at Mt. Carmel. Mr. Smith

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Pemperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

WHATEVER Councils finally do about the tracks of railroads in the city, it is greatly to be hoped, and all fair minded citizens will expect and demand that their action be perfectly just and impartial as between any two railroads that may be interested. It is no part of the city's duty, certainly it is not for its interest, to favor one road at the expense of another, and there is such a thing, too, as the rights of the public, which Councils should feel it their duty to protect.

THE Democrats of Allegheny will shortly meet in convention and go through the form of making local nominations, a pastime, without the ghost of a chance, which they appear to like. Of late their newspaper organ has been playing the role of indignant virtue, and it is probable that the convention will attempt something of the kind, and with not so much as an allusion to the stupendous villainies of Tammany, the head of the party. Just see if our prediction is not verified.

WERE zeal and energy virtues in themselves, the Jesuits would well merit the praise they so commonly receive from good Catholics, of being the flower of the priesthood. No longer able to carry on their labors and intrigues in Rome without disagreeable observation and interruption, they are said to have transferred their headquarters to Malta, where they have already set up their entire apparatus of various establishments for making their influence felt, not only among the dense population of the island, but upon the neighboring mainland of Italy. Fortunately the brotherhood is so well understood and so cordially hated by all educated Italians, that their political machinations are perhaps not likely to do very much mischief. Still, their power is not to be despised.

A FIRST step has at length been taken in this country in the direction of compulsory education. On the 14th instant the Legislature of New Hampshire passed a law which prescribes that all parents and guardians shall secure to their children and wards a certain measure of education between the ages of eight and fourteen years. Children between the ages specified must be sent to a public school at least twelve weeks each year, during six of which weeks the attendance must be continuous. What the effect of the law, however, is somewhat weakened by the provision which allows instruction at home to exempt parents from the obligation to send their children to the public schools. No doubt very poor or avaricious parents and guardians may take advantage of this indulgence to evade or frustrate the law. As a sign of progress the act is encouraging.

THE latest idea about Presidential candidates is that Mr. SEWARD thinks of going into training. The party that is expected to run him is not named. His intellect is said to be as vigorous as ever, although physically he is somewhat shattered. It is said that in this country no man attains to the age when he gives up the idea of being President, if he has once been inoculated with it. It is known that the Presidency has been the ambition of Mr. SEWARD's life, as it was Mr. CLAY's. With fifteen years less on his head, and other conditions the same, Mr. SEWARD might reasonably ask to be put into the lists. But as it is, the report that he yet dreams of the Presidency is probably only an invention to create in the minds of those who hold that after all Mr. SEWARD is the foremost living American and altogether most fit to be President, regrets that such a realization is quite out of the question.

CAPITALISTS and shrewd men of enterprise are turning their attention to the mineral regions of Utah, as the most promising field on the continent. New arrivals of agents of foreign capitalists are recorded by every steamer, and mineral property in Utah as a natural consequence is rapidly increasing in value, it being stated that even undeveloped ledges are selling from fifty to two hundred dollars a foot. It was Mr. LINCOLN's belief that this great mineral region would prove of untold richness, and General GRANT, in his first message, expressed the belief that it would become the chief source of national wealth. We observe that the principal cities and towns of the country are becoming represented in enterprises for securing a share of this wealth; but as yet, so far as we can learn, Pittsburgh is an exception. She should be foremost and secure for herself at least a share not only in the ownership, but in the business of smelting ores, for which other cities with far less advantages are striving.

THE journalistic attorney of the Tammany Ring is not at all pleased with Mayor HALL for having transmitted to the Common Council his transcript of the Controller's accounts. It thinks he acted "with undue and perhaps indecorous haste," and fears that he has shown "too much alacrity in making concessions to partisan clamor," with other mild mannered strictures of the same sort. The pith of all which is simply this—that the able counsel for the prisoner at the bar feels mortified that he should have addressed the Court in his own person, instead of relying on his attorney for defense. Pretty nearly every convicted jail bird, we suspect, has an unacknowledged belief that he could conduct his own case better than his lawyer managed it for him; and while this is doubtless the reason why the Mayor has taken the bitt between his own teeth, the opposite fact that almost every offender who relies on his own endeavors to engineer his way out of the dock is pretty sure to make a failure of it in the end, fully accounts for the displeasure of the *World*, whose dread of the animadversions of the counsel for the people may be seen in the following words: "Everything requiring explanation is explained with the utmost clearness, frankness and candor; but the messages will of course be distorted and misrepresented, and we reserve what we have to say on them till we can put it in such a way as to meet and dispose of carping criticisms." This means that the prisoner, by foolishly yielding to the impression that he could make an effective speech, has considerably lessened his chances of acquittal, and that the counsel must have time to concoct a plan for remedying the mischief, the wind being at present taken out of his sails. Why could you not hold your tongue, Mayor HALL?

THE *Post* has more shrewdness than scrupulosity, although it is by no means as difficult to understand its little game as it is to see through a stone wall. The trick of our neighbor, and for that matter of the State Democratic press at large, is evidently to foment discord among Republicans on local, personal and non-political matters, for the purpose of promoting the success of its own party. By harping on such strings as these the Democratic organs hope to array Republicans against each other, weaken their interest in State and national concerns, divert attention from the mal-administrations and corruptions of its own Head Center—Tammany—and carry the State in November. But we do not believe the ruse will be effective. It certainly will not if Republicans do their duty. The only danger of defeat lies in apathy. We have no fear that the Republicans of Pennsylvania will take the bait held out to them by the Democratic press, but there is danger in the other quarter. We showed, some time ago, that with two or three exceptions the last Presidential vote would have been changed in all the Northern States, had the absentee vote of the defeated ticket been brought out, without a corresponding accession to the vote of the victorious party. Absenteeism from the polls is the only peril that threatens us. Let no Republican voter of Pennsylvania hug himself with the delusion that the ticket will be elected without his help. The only way to prevent the election of the Democratic nominees is to vote for the Republican candidates. Let every Republican remember that as Pennsylvania goes this year she will probably go next year, that Tammany is the head and front of the Democratic party, ask himself what would be the probable result to the country should the thieves of New York succeed in foisting themselves into power at Washington, and then constitute himself a committee of one on voting.

ANOTHER RESPONSE FOR CHASE.

Not long ago we gave a brief notice of the second edition of the Democratic new departure, as revised and edited by Chief Justice CHASE, with explanatory foot-notes by the same authority: stating, in our remarks, that copies of the resolutions transmitted by the Parkersburg Convention to Mr. CHASE were also at the same time sent to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and various other conservative public men in different States of the Union. One of these—Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, an old Jacksonian Democrat, has replied in a letter in which he very strongly indorses alike the platform and the proposition to present the name of Mr. CHASE for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Judge NICHOLSON was formerly a Senator of the United States, and exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the secession of the South. He took no part in the war, and after the surrender was one of the first men to accept the situation without equivocation or reserve. He was the author of the State Constitutional provision enfranchising the negroes of Tennessee, which, it will be recollected, was passed before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. In the election for the office which he now holds he carried the State by over a hundred thousand majority, including nearly the whole colored vote. His views and opinions are therefore of considerable interest. While he has no doubt that the Southern Democracy would cordially support Mr. CHASE, he does not think that they have any decided preference as to the candidates for President and Vice President, but believes that they are generally prepared to acquiesce in the nomination by Northern Democrats of Northern Democrats, on the ground that it would not be easy to find in the Southern States a man fitted for either position, whose connection or sympathy with the rebellion would not tend to weaken the ticket. For this reason he gives it as his judgment that Southern Democrats generally consider it their duty to await in silence the action of their Northern friends, in full confidence that their platform and nominations will be made acceptable to the Southern people It is noticeable, however, that Judge NICHOLSON accepts the platform without a single word of dissent; from which we are justified in inferring that, notwithstanding his Union record, and his personal services in bringing about the enfranchisement of the negroes of his own State, he, in common with his party, is opposed to the means employed in securing the adoption of the amendments. The New York *Herald*, with its customary vivacity and fickleness of choice, upon the basis of this letter suggests the names of CHASE and HANCOCK for the Democratic nomination. It is probable, however, that notwithstanding the impressions to the contrary of Judge NICHOLSON, who admits that his official trust has kept him entirely out of politics for the past year—the fire-eaters will have a good deal to say upon the matter when the proper time arrives. It is not very likely that DAVIS, STEPHENS, TOOMBS, WADE HAMPTON and their mass of unreconstructed followers, will consent to fight under the standard of an apostate, whom they will very naturally suspect of an intention to repeat his performances.

GEN. BUTLER's speech at Springfield, Massachusetts, Thursday evening, was a characteristic performance, and is likely to bring about his ears something worse than a hornet's nest. Gen. JOE HAWLEY gave him a pill which with most of men would produce a speedy effect. But the heroic BUTLER, we may be sure, will never notice HAWLEY; at any rate, not in the way he is clearly invited to select. HAWLEY is not the man to trifle with, as BUTLER is likely to know, if he was not already aware of the fact. Having made up his mind to run for Governor of Massachusetts, in or out of the Republican party, according to circumstances, and his chances for obtaining the regular nomination being next to nothing, BUTLER appears to have selected the policy of quarreling with Massachusetts Republicans, and even went over into Connecticut to pounce upon such trusted champions as Gen. HAWLEY, in order to place himself on the track as the stump candidate. What we care principally concern about is, what those friends of BUTLER who are sticklers for regularity will do—support him on the rampage or let him slide.

THE Republican State Central Committee of New York on Wednesday designated the 27th of September as the date on which the State Convention is to be held. At last the feuds and jealousies which for so long a period have divided the party and neutralized its power, seem to be in a fair way of giving place to harmony and concert of action. The reorganization of the Committee has been completed, and it is to be hoped that hereafter good faith and good will will take the place of faction, discord and distrust. And now that the internal confusions of the party bid hopefully to be suppressed, let it be seen to that the men selected by the Convention for its standard bearers are chosen from among its very ablest and purest members. If the right platform is laid down, the right men nominated upon it, and the canvass pushed with half the energy which the subdivisions of the party have hitherto exhibited in rending and tearing each other, there is every probability of achieving a splendid success. The audacity and recklessness, the cupidity and corruption of Tammany, have created such an intense and general feeling of indignation throughout the country districts, that if the opportunity is wisely and faithfully seized, the election of a majority of the members of the Legislature is beyond question. But it will be quite useless to inveigh against profligacy and misrule, unless the Republicans of the State stand shoulder to shoulder throughout the fight. If the Convention is to be made the scene of a mere ambitious scramble for ascendancy on the part of the various aspirants, or if those persons who fail of expected nominations become morose, indifferent or apathetic, the rule of the Ring will be indefinitely prolonged. It is a supreme hour. We hope it will be used supremely.

LATELY a cry, rather feeble, however, has been raised against the narrow-gauge innovation by a limited number of persons whose knowledge of railroads is confined to the rooms in which they write. We had this sort of thing during our war. Parlor Generals were continually fighting battles on paper, and showing how impossible were movements which generals in the field were successfully working out every day. For instance, alongside of the perfect demonstration by these wise men of the utter impracticability of the narrow-gauge, we have the statement of ROBERT FAIRLIE, an eminent English engineer, identified with the first narrow-guage enterprises in Europe, that the experiments made in Russia are successful; and, as evidence, he gives the fact that trains of 345 tons are hauled by light engines over light rails up an incline of one in eighty-five miles—254 tons of the whole amount carried being paying freight. This is 2.78 paying tons for every one of dead weight. The proportion of paying the dead weight is one to one—so that, as Mr. FAIRLIE puts it, while Russian narrow-gauge roads carry 254 tons in 93 tons of cars, we require 254 tons of cars at least to give the same results. Mr. FAIRLIE gives it as his deliberate opinion that the engine bearing his name, with light rolling stock on a two-feet gauge, will perform a greater service than any broad-gauge road in the United States, and be a great saving besides. In this connection we are able to say that leading railroad men, such as J. EDGAR THOMSON and Col. SCOTT, leading managers of the New York Central and Erie lines, and others of their class, are in accord with Mr. FAIRLIE as to the merits of the narrow over the wide-gauge. And we hazard nothing in saying, that but for the immense expense, the great trunk lines would be reduced to the narrow-gauge in the shortest time practicable, and it is not so certain that some of them will not be.

The Coal Supply of England.

The royal commission of the scientific and practical men appointed to examine and report upon the subject of the coal-supply in the United Kingdom, have recently published their report, covering investigations made during a period of five years. The quantity of coal used in the United Kingdom for domestic purposes, and manufactures other than iron, is about 60,000,000 tons per annum; the manufacture of iron consuming between 20,000,000 and 35,000,000 tons. Nearly three tons of coal are used—omitting that employed for the manufacture of iron—for all purposes, by each head of the population; or, for domestic purposes only, about one ton per annum for every man, woman and child. The commission estimate the probable quantity of coal contained in the ascertained coal fields of the United Kingdom at 90,207,000,000 of tons. Coal which probably exists at workable depths under the permian, new red sandstone, and other superincumbent strata in the United Kingdom, 50,373,000,000 of tons. Making an aggregate quantity of 146,480,000,000 of tons which may be reasonably expected to be available for use. The *absolute* exhaustion of coal is a stage which, the Commission say, will probably never be reached. In the natural order of events the best and most accessible coal is that which is the first to be worked, and nearly all the coal which has hitherto been raised has been taken from the most valuable seams, many of which have in consequence suffered great deterioration. Vast deposits of excellent and highly valuable coal still remain, but a preference will continue to be given to the best and cheapest beds, and as exhaustion is approached the country will by slow degrees lose the advantageous position it now enjoys in regard to its coal supply. A time must even be anticipated when it will be more economical to import coal than to raise the whole of it from residual coal beds; and before exhaustion is reached the importation of coal will become the rule, and not the exception of practice. And it is said that it may well be doubted whether the manufacturing supremacy of the kingdom can be maintained after the importation of coal has become a necessity. As regards the future exportation of coal, the committee report that the probable development of the enormous coal fields of North America, and those of India, China, Japan, and other countries, and the more effective working of the known coal fields of Europe, will probably prevent any considerable increase in the future export.

THE question of how to get rid of the Chamber of English Peers is—more especially since the late action of that body with respect to the ballot and the abolition of the army purchase system—taking a deep hold on the minds of the British people. The most easy, polite and philosophical plan for accomplishing this reform is that propounded by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who, writing over the signature of "Theodora," proposes to clap an extinguisher on the House of Lords, not by immediate abolition, but gradual extinction through enforced celibacy. "Theodora" confesses that she is "forty-four and unmarried," so that we can give her little credit for the sacrifice of any designs she may have had on some celibate or widowed lord. She is undecided whether it would be wise to allow females of noble blood to marry, but she insists that if they do it shall be without dower, and that their choice shall in every case be "persons in trade, or who follow some lowly calling." In reply to the sentimental objection that this plan of hers would be crushing the best affections of the peerage, and condemning its members to hopeless solitude, she expresses herself in the following strain, which is as good an example as we can give of the sarcastic tone of the letter:

"I submit that these objections are invalid except for a small percentage of the whole number. Only a few have any best affections; and of this handful only a minority engage their best affections to the ladies they marry. Their unions are for the most part contracted for the mere purpose of perpetuating the evils that oppress us. I cannot think, then, that the 'best affections' of a good young noble here and there are too great a sacrifice. Besides, in most cases, he would be warned in time that amidst all the pleasures his lot secures to him he must abstain from wedded joys; and then he will be no worse off than thousands of poor women to whom marriage means much more, and who have little to solace their loneliness."

Railroad Freights and Fares.

The Railroad Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts have addressed to the Presidents of the different railroads under their supervision an important and suggestive circular, urging a general reduction in freights and fares. The Commissioners also call attention to the prevalent feeling of dissatisfaction at the policy of the companies in maintaining the rates charged during the war, and urge it upon the attention of the responsible managers of the State railway system that the surest way to prevent legislative interference with their tariffs and business is for them to make such voluntary concessions to the popular demand for low fares as can be made without depriving stockholders of a fair annual profit on the business of the road. The Commissioners believe that, by reducing the rates on way travel between important points and by modifying the charges on certain articles of general utility and consumption and upon the raw materials entering most largely into local manufactures, such as coal, cotton, wool and breadstuffs, the railroads as well as the community would be benefited. We believe that the managers of our railroad system in every State would find it to their interest to try the experiment of reduced rates on such classes of business as can be most rapidly and profitably developed, and we think no arguments is needed to prove that it would be better for them to effect such reduction in their own way than, by overtaxing freights and passengers, to invite hostile legislative interference with the management and operations.—*New York Evening Bulletin.*

It is asserted that a secret investigation is going on as to the character of American railway and other securities by a combination of German bankers, headed by the Rothschilds. The Israelite element seems to predominate in its management, and the headquarters are at 298 Canal street, New York. There is no outward sign, and a person might take all day with the compress gentlemen in charge, and never suspect that he was in the focus where reports from "many hundreds of residents and non-resident agents" converge, to be analyzed and compiled for transmission to Frankfort. The letter from which the foregoing translation is made (which is only sent to parties considered sound and safe, to invite co-operation from) states that "it is intended to combine all facilities that *capital and talent can provide to secure satisfactory results.*" The nominal head of the concern is Mr. A. O. Wilcox, whom old business men will remember as instrumental in introducing the mercantile agency into Europe before the late war, and afterward as confidential agent of A. T. Stewart & Co. The real genius of the affair, however, is Mr. Jacob Jaroslawski, a Polish Jew, noted for his tact and address, who sailed for Europe a few days since to effect additional arrangements, which, whatever their effect may be on the public, will doubtless benefit those interested in them. The story has a fishy smell.

Southern Crop Prospects.

The Selma, Alabama, *Messenger* says: We have passed our lives where the staple (cotton) is raised, and we have never known a year as disastrous, nor have we ever known a year in which the damage inflicted excessive rain, and then by a subsequent dry spell is as great as this has been. We saw on Monday plantations which have always yielded well and which have looked comparatively well up to that date, upon which the small bolls on the stock are literally dried up, while the plant is now throwing everything that it ought to make, and such is the condition of the crop generally in this section. Even if a rain should come now, and in sufficient quantity, we have our doubts as to whether it would do any good so far as making anything further. But the plant would now have to commence another growth, form, square, bloom and mature, which we do not believe would effect anything before the worm, which has already made its appearance in some localities, will march in full force and add its quota to the disastrous combination of circumstances against the cotton crop of 1871. The cotton crop, in short, is very short, and the corn crop is in the same condition.

It has been generally supposed that the barbarous punishment of branding deserters had been abolished in the United States army. This impression appears, however, to be a mistake, a captured deserter having recently been sentenced by court-martial to be indelibly branded on the hip with the letter D. Discipline is necessary, and it is the duty of superiors to inflict proper penalties for sins of omission and commission, but let us make a distinction between a human being and a hog. Punishments should be for the good of the individual, as well as society, but what benefit or moral edification can be derived from an omnipresent badge of infamy, we fail to see. We should even object to the branding of the members of the Tammany Ring, so strong is our abhorrence of its cruelty.

THE Westfield explosion has stirred up the authorities of New York to a more careful inspection of boilers, and the Sanitary Police are hard at work. Out of the number examined they found nineteen boilers all more or less unfit for use, owing to various defects, the nature of which is set down in a very elaborate table which they have prepared and presented at headquarters. There are upward of two thousand and seven hundred boilers in charge of the Sanitary Police, and it is their duty to inspect the whole of these one a year. Not a few of these boilers are under sidewalks and in vaults, and the danger to a vast number of persons becomes apparent at once. No doubt the same general facts are true of almost any city.

THERE is a fresh anecdote of Bismarck. When the Prince and M. Favre were engaged in discussing the subject of the war-indemnity, they had with them the well known Jewish banker, Bleichroeder, to aid them as occasion might require, with his peculiar knowledge and judgment as a specialist in finance. Favre was confounded by Bismarck's demand for five milliards, but presently grew eloquent in presenting and illustrating the enormity of the exaction. "Why," said the Frenchman, "if one had begun to count at the beginning of the Christian era he would not yet have got through with so monstrous a sum." "Oh!" replied Bismarck, "do not be concerned about difficulty on that score, it was for that I have brought that gentleman," pointing to Bleichroeder, "who reckons from the creation of the world."

IT is not improbable that the suppression of the sale and purchase of English army commissions may lead to the abolition of the still more scandalous trade in church livings and preferments. The fortieth canon of the Church of England declares that "it is intended to combine all facilities that *capital and talent can provide to secure satisfactory results.*" The nominal head of the concern is Mr. A. O. Wilcox, whom old business men will remember as instrumental in introducing the mercantile agency into Europe before the late war, and afterward as confidential agent of A. T. Stewart & Co. The real genius of the affair, however, is Mr. Jacob Jaroslawski, a Polish Jew, noted for his tact and address, who sailed for Europe a few days since to effect additional arrangements, which, whatever their effect may be on the public, will doubtless benefit those interested in them. The story has a fishy smell.

The Interior of the Earth—Curious Revelations of Science.

Among the various papers read before the British Scientific Association, was a report from the Tidal Committee of the Society. This paper contained a number of curious and interesting speculations with regard to the degree of elastic yielding which the solid earth experiences under the tide-generating influences of the sun and moon. It is quite certain that the solid earth does yield to some degree. It has long been a favorite assumption with geologists that the earth consists of a shell of solid rock from twenty to fifty miles in thickness, inclosing an interior filled with melted material, lava, metals, &c. This hypothesis is now shown to be absolutely untenable, because, if it were true, the solid crust would yield with almost as much freedom, on account of its thinness and great area, as if it were perfectly liquid. Thus the boundary of the solid earth would rise and fall under the tide generating influences, so as to leave no sensible differences to be marked by the water rising and falling relatively to the solid, showing that if the earth as a whole had an average degree of rigidity equal to that of the glass the tides would be only much diminished from the magnitude which they would possess on a perfectly rigid globe, with water like that of our seas upon it. This consideration, the committee reports, makes it probable that the earth has considerably more average rigidity than a globe of glass of the same size. The mathematical calculation shows a somewhat startling result, to the effect that a globe of the same size as the earth, if throughout exactly of the same rigidity as glass on a smaller scale, would yield like an India rubber ball to the tide-generating influences, thus leaving very little opportunity for change in the relative heights of water and land. The precise agreement of the actual tidal movement with estimates founded on the supposition of a perfectly rigid globe, renders it probable that the earth is in reality vastly more rigid as a whole than any specimens of surface rock that had been experimented upon in laboratories. Dr. Sonle, ten years ago, in speaking on this subject, had suggested that probably the great pressure in the interior produced in the material, which might be of the same substance as surface rocks, a greatly increased rigidity in positions at great depths below the surface. This part of the inquiry the Committee propose to make a primary object in the calculation next to be undertaken.

THE *Journal of Commerce* prints its usual tables representing the foreign commerce of New York city. These, it says, usually represent about two-thirds of the total imports for the whole United States, and about forty per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of specie. The imports for the past seven months have been $222,875,197, or a gain of $49,299,176 upon the first seven months of 1870. The exports, exclusive of specie, have been $152,991,600, or a gain of $27,922,913 upon last year. August thus far has given a further very large increase in the imports, the last two weeks particularly being unusually heavy, and one week (nearly ten millions) far exceeding all precedent. The exports have also been larger, showing a nearly corresponding gain. This gives promise of a very active trade during the remainder of the current year.

"They Say."

[From the New York Standard.]

And now it is said that ex-Senator Morgan and Mr. Fenton have come to an understanding, by which Mr. Fenton agrees to support Mr. Morgan in the case of Conkling for re-election to the Senate. If this is true it will be embarrassing to such men as General Arthur, George Bliss, Jr., Collector Murphy and others. They would be apt to say, like Macbeth:

How happy would I be with either,
Were the other dear charmer away.

Nothing would surprise us in New York politics. Every day we learn something that we did not know before.

In reference to the report that the Suez Canal was filling up with sand, and of the probability of its becoming useless from that cause, Mr. Ferdinand Lesseps, the engineer, writes to Gen. C. W. Darling, of New York city, to say that "the deposits of sand brought by the wind are insignificant, and the sides of the basin are so solid that the outlines projecting at different points, after eighteen months' use, present scarcely a perceptible variation in the conformation of the slope."

Medical Mistakes.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure diseases was not to render the patient too weak to contend with it. Within the last twenty years, however, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases or complaints caused by excessive heat, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast success which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility, has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and overpowering doses of opium, are now among the obsolete nostrums of another age. The lancet, once as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and water-gruel for the arch-fiend Invalid has ceased to be considered an appropriate diet. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a steel-vegetable tonic. So, also, with the people at large; and without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the bitters as a household remedy, thereby economising both cash and health.

Note the fact, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes offered as substitutes for the great national specific, are all utterly worthless.

"A WOMAN,

writing a sharp review of the woman suffrage doctrine as advocated by the notorious Victoria Woodhull, concludes with the observation that "one of the evils to be dreaded when women vote, is that few besides courtesans will be able to obtain office." This seems to hit the case. In the same article the writer, referring to Woodhull's operations among Senators and members of Congress, says: "There is no telling what these modern Cleopatras may do, for, according to Mrs. Woodhull's own testimony in the above report, however voted and distant they may be 'at first,' they soon 'send for her' to visit them *'at their lodgings,'* after which they come out flat-footed for woman suffrage."

WITHIN the last few days Niagara Falls has been the scene of an unusual gathering of politicians of celebrity, and the report is that they have been "fixing up" things, a labor which we hope they will continue until contending factions disappear, and no longer disturb the harmony of Republicans. Just at present it strikes us the business should be to poll the Republican vote in those States where elections are at hand. Republican leaders need no instruction in regard to this.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The wife of a blacksmith in Lynnville, Illinois was recently stung by a honey-bee while picking apples in the orchard, and died from the effects of it in about ten minutes after going to her room. The poison took effect so rapidly that the head was swollen to twice its natural size in less than an hour, and on the following day the whole body presented the appearance of being in the last stage of decomposition. Several persons in different parts of the country have lost their lives from like cause during the past few weeks. It is known that in wet weather the sting of the bee is always increased in venom, and just at this time the hives should be approached with great caution.

Among the most interesting of the "relics of crime" garnered in New York city is a wire window ladder, the like of which has never before been seen. It is about ten feet long when stretched out, made of steel wire about a quarter of an inch thick, with cross steps of polished wood about six inches long. The burglar gets into the room over the one which he wishes to enter, fastens the hooks to the window sill, drops the ladder outside and runs down to the window below. Having gone through the apartment, he runs up his ladder, pulls it in and folds it up, as it issee now, into such a compress that he can pack it in a small hand-bag.

A writer in the New York *Tribune* calls attention to an error in Dr. Young's figures relative to the annual expenditure for liquor in this country. The estimate of the sale of ale, beer, and porter at 65,000,000 barrels, at $20 retail, $130,000,000, instead of $1,300,000,000, leaving a balance of $1,170,000,000, a sum nearly sufficient to double his teams, load them with flour, and send them "around the horn" to the man in the moon.

A Louisville establishment is manufacturing cob pipes in large quantities, to supply the demand of the northern market. The artists engaged in their manufacture talk learnedly of the nature of cobs, and are busy in devising some plan to make the stem of cob continuous with the pipe. The idea has been heretofore found too brittle, though scientific means have been used to make them pliable enough to bear the bending necessary. As simple as it may seem, such a pipe has never been made, and the novelty would certainly revive the good old-fashion of cob pipe smoking. That the cob pipe has great merits is the faith of every unperverted Kentuckian. It was the only pipe that General Jackson would use.

A large number of Englishmen have arrived in New York within the last week, who visit the United States mainly with the purpose of travel and pleasure. They will discover before they return, probably, that it is a "watering place" which will require more than one brief visit to compass, unless they have come to stay longer than a few weeks or months.

Bridal cars are proposed for horse railways in Chicago. The honeymoons are so short there that newly-married couples can't spare the time for a tour out of the city.

A lady friend writing from Salem, Oregon, says there is an abundance of the finest and largest cherries, apples, peaches, plums and apricots. No wormy fruit there. The curculio is not known. The sky is very clear, and the air, though the thermometer is up to eighty-five or ninety degrees, is not oppressively hot, as in Michigan. The nights are cool. No dew falls. She has put clothes on the grass at evening and in the morning they were dry. Flowers of great beauty are found wild.

PERSONAL.

Miss Spaulding, M. D., of Sandusky, amputated a man's leg a few days ago.

Homer Henderson, the Chicago artist, is at Long Branch, and has had several sittings for a life-sized picture of President Grant.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng preached in the church at Newburyport, where he was baptized seventy-one years ago, and nineteen years afterward received the rites of Confirmation and Communion.

A Calcutta newspaper now says that the principle of Darwinism was maintained five hundred years ago by a crack-brained Mohammedan saint named Mahjoot, who preached his theory in a village named Gilan, near the Caspian Sea.

Mrs. Ava and Miss Jane, Brigham Young's wife and daughter, have been stopping at Saratoga, and a journal of that place says of them: The wife was a fair, wholesome-looking women, and the daughter really a beauty. She is of good proportions, tall, rosy cheeks, flashing dark eyes, plump, pretty figure, pouting cherry red lips, which gave at least one Saratoga young man a good, healthy, fragrant smack right on the mouth at parting. We learned that Miss Jane is not daughter to Mrs. Ava, but the Reporter of one of the several Mormon wives, which probably accounts for her good looks.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your suggestions about the Water Commission are eminently seasonable. From the debate in Councils it is evident that the question—as to how many of their own members are to be upon it?—has been from the beginning a leading one; so prominent, indeed, as to serve to give color to the suspicion of some people that the whole thing is but a job.

The law is, I think, that no member of Councils can be elected to an office which was created during his term. It is a provision of all "ripper" legislation and the reason is an obvious one. It may be possible that it is confined to paying offices here, and that these are not of that character. They come, however, within its *spirit*, and why should they be brought after unless it is because it is *expected* that they will pay, and pay largely—if not in salaries—at least in some more profitable way?

The money and patronage involved are immense. The estimate is a little over *one million*, but upon the assertion of the official paper itself, within the last few days, that no large public work can make a better outcome than the City Hall, because no better men can possibly be found to carry it out, we are to expect, of course, that it will involve an outlay of five millions at the least, and is it nothing to have the control of all this enormous sum?

It ought to be known by the people that the city of Brooklyn is just now in the death grasp of "a Water Commission, "which, as is stated in the *Tribune*, within a few days past, will drive the tax-payers out of it, unless they can put a hook into its nose, and strangle it. Is it not time that they were bethinking themselves, and looking to their safety here, before they find themselves in the iron embrace of the same devouring monster? If they are wise, they will look to it before it is too late. CAUTION.

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POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.
FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.
FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.
FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.
FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.
FOR MAYOR—
JOHN REBMAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Voters of the City of Pittsburgh.
FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.
FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.
FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

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For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated 1858, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, August 25, 1871.

It is a question worth some consideration on the part of our business men whether the great ease in money is a healthy sign, or whether it does not indicate great stagnation in all branches of business.

Those who are familiar with the financial troubles commencing in this month some sixteen years past, will remember that money was never so plenty, and the rate of interest was never so low as at that time. The loans of the New York banks were expanded to a large amount for that time, expecting, as is still the custom, to reduce their discount line materially during the fall. But taking fright at the unsettled condition of the Ohio Trust Company, instead of helping their customers by renewing loans, they drew in their funds to save themselves, embarrassed all business circles, and finally had to suspend, their example being followed by all banks throughout the country with a similar result. Although we have no fears of the present soundness of our financial institutions, it is well to occasionally recall the course of the past with its lessons of prudence. There is little of interest in the Eastern market, except spasmodic movement in some of the speculative stocks. A New York writer says:

"The special excitement of the street has been in the interests connected with the California trade—the Union Pacific Railroads, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Panama Railroad Company. The movement culminated during last week in Union Pacific, which was run up 2⅞ cent, on the strength of operations for the return of Mr. Nye to Washington. That movement has collapsed, and on Monday to 42¾. These movements were in consequence of a reported agreement between the Union Pacific and Pacific Mail in relation to the rates of freight, whereby both companies are to be benefited. Panama Railroad, of course, receives the benefit of such an arrangement, and the stock of that neglected company also advanced. Pacific Mail, about 200,000 shares of the stock having changed hands in the course of one day."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
Gold	112¼	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of '65 (new)	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114
10-40s	114¼	114¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	88¾
Central Pacific Railroad	116¼
Currency Certificates	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 25, 1871.	10:30 M.	11:30 A.M.	2:30 A.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Del. Sentrl.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	113⅛	113⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Reading	93	93	93	93
Harlem		124		
Mich. Cent.	106½	106½	106½	106½
Lake Shore		134		
Illinois Cent.	117½	117½	117½	117½
Cleve. & Pitts.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
C. & N. W.	79½	79½	79½	79½
Do. pref.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ft. Wayne	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Ohio & Miss.	31	31	31	31
Chic. & Alton		120		
Do. pref.		140		
Ill. & Erie		12		
N. J. Central		120		
Canton	61¾	61¾		
W. U. Tel.		34		
Quicksilver	25	25	25	25
Pacific Mail		43		
Adams Ex.		48		
Wells F.		24		
American Ex.		56		
U. S. Ex.		60		
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	48¾
Catawissa preferred	35½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	120
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	57¾

—In regard to gold the New York *Times* says:

The gold market opened weak, in antic pation of the government sale, which, being on a larger extent than the amount of all the bids submitted, served to depress the premium, a decline to 112¼ ensuing during the forenoon, despite the corresponding relaxation of the rates for cash gold, which, after opening at 1⅛@¼, fell to flat, and eventually changed to the other side of the account, so that owners of gold were compelled to pay a consideration of ¼ per cent. to have their loans carried over. In fact the market was entirely manipulated by the clique, who played with the money and gold to obviate the effects of Mr. Boutwell's interference with their plans. They accordingly receded from any contest with him and left him master of the field. They declined the battle offered by the enemy and executed a skilful retreat. By lending gold on their gold they stopped the clamors about the "corner," and by letting the premium take care of itself Mr. Boutwell lowered the price of gold to 112⅛, at which point they began buying. The next few days will doubtless witness the results of their strategy.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the customer, commissions the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral. He will insure dormant property, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrival of cattle heavy the last two days. The market during the early part of the week was brisk, and prices better, under the influence of light arrivals; but the heavy receipts of yesterday and to-day have caused a decline of from ¼ to ⅓c. Sales are made slowly and a good many remain unsold. The following are the current sales: Extra, 1,000 to 1,500 lbs, steers, $5 @; good to prime 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, $5 00 to $5 20; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,500 lbs, $3 00 to $4 00; Texas steers, 800 to 1,200 lbs, $3 00 to $3 80; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals heavy. The market under the influence of increased receipts, and a diminished demand has declined a full quarter cent since our last report. Pens are full and the feeling dull and downwards. The following are the ruling rates: Good to prime Philadelphias $5 00 to $5 20; good, Baltimore, 200 to 225 lbs, 4 75; good, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 50 to $4 65.

Sheep.

The arrivals were fair. The market continues good, with a fair demand for all the offerings. Prices on prime sheep are ¼c and common ½c better than last week. The following are the ruling rates for the different kinds of grades as bought and sold in this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs., $5 40@5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., $4 60 to $5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 60 to 75 lbs., $3 25 to $3 75; poor not and skinning, by the head, $1 00 to $1 25; lambs, 35 to 60 lbs, $4 00 to $5 00.

Baltimore Grocery Market.

August 25.—Coffee—The market is strong, with active demand, and prices tending upward. We have to report to-day sales of 5,000 bags Rio, ex Ordway, 2,000 do, ex Theckler, and 3,380 do, ex D. Stewart quoted to-day with 2,000 bags on private terms. We quote options as follows: Rio in bond at 11¾ to 12⅜c for fair to good cargoes, 12¾ to 13c for prime do, and duty paid lots as ranging from 14½ to 16¾c, all gold. Stock to-day in first hands 39,000 bags.

Molasses—The market is quiet, with very light stock. We have no sales to report, but we quote prices for cuba clayed 33 to 34c; Muscovado 36 to 36c; Porto Rico 38 to 45c; English Island 30 to 45c; New Orleans 45 to 60c.

Sugars—The market for sugars is quiet and prices steady. Sales to-day 51 hhds Demerara vacuum pan at 11¾c, and 51 hhds Demerara centrifugal. We quote prices as follows, viz: For refining grades Cuba and Porto Rico 9 to 9½; grocery Cuba 9¾ to 9¾; grocery grades Porto Rico 9¾ to 10; Demerara vacuum pan 10¾ to 12c. Receipts free and stock large.

Refined Sugars—The activity in raw sugars has had its effect on the refined article, and we advance our quotations to 13¾@13¾c for hards, and for softs to 12¾c for A white.

Syrup—We hear of no sales of syrup. The market may be quoted firm but quiet. Prices for the various grades are still as follows, viz: For Canvers 60 to 62c; Maryland 56 to 59c; Baltimore 40 to 42c; Chesapeake 32 to 37c; Canton 29c, and Merchants 220 per gallon.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Flour firm, extra family quoted at $6 50@7. Wheat active; red western at $1 36@1 40. Corn firm; yellow 76@77c; high mixed western 76@77c. Oats steady. Mess pork $15. Lard 9½@9¾c. Hams dull at 16c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 26, 1871.

The market during the week has been firm with a fair inquiry, particularly for the better grades of forge irons. Receipts have been liberal, but are principally absorbed by deliveries on previous sales. There is no accumulation of stocks in the hands of producers or commission merchants, and prices are well sustained for standard brands of forge irons.

In foundry irons the feeling is stronger, and with reduced stocks desirable grades command rather better rates than at date of our last report.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted Iron from Lake Superior Ores.

200 tons open gray forge	$34 00—4 m
200 tons open gray forge	34 00—4 m
150 tons open gray forge	34 00—4 m
200 tons open gray forge	34 00—4 m
200 tons open gray forge	33 00—4 m
200 tons close gray medium forge	33 00—4 m
1,500 tons No. 2 cold short, at furnace at 8, 10 and 12 months	30 00—
200 tons close gray and mottled	32 00—4 m
200 tons white and mottled	31 00 cash
200 tons medium gray	32 50—4 m
100 tons gray forge	31 00—4 m
150 tons gray forge	32 50—4 m
200 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge	33 50—4 m
200 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m
500 tons gray forge	33 00—4 m

Hanging Rock Charcoal.

100 tons No. 1 foundry	$37 00—6 m
100 tons No. 1 foundry	37 50—4 m
50 tons No. 1 foundry	37 00—4 m

Anthracite.

200 tons neutral forge, favorite brand	$34 00—cash
80 tons B. No. 1 foundry	35 50—4 m.
30 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 m.
40 tons No. 1 foundry	36 50—4 m.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	35 00—4 m.
100 tons mottled and white	31 50—4 m.
200 tons mottled	31 00—4 m.
200 tons No. 3 medium	33 00—6 m.
100 tons mottled and white	31 50—4 m.
100 tons No. 2	30 00—4 m.
1,500 tons white, for rails	29 00—cash
200 tons No. 2 Anthracite at furnace	31 00—4 m.
200 tons No. 2 Anthracite at furnace	31 50—4 m.
200 tons white and mottled from yard	32 00—6 m.
200 tons No. 3 gray forge	34 00—cash

Allegheny Coke.

800 tons Red Bank	$34 00—time

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. & R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	9	Jones & Laughlins, o	2
Ryan & Caughey, m		Byers, Mc'l & Co., o	
Riverson, P & Co., m	9	Lewis, B. D & Co., m	3
Hallman & H., m	2	Lewis, D & P., m	3
J Wood, Son & Co., m	1	Harbaugh, M & A., m	1
Union Iron Mills, m	3	Pittsburgh Forge Co., m	2
Reese, Graff & Co., m	3	Pittsburgh Forge Co., m	2
Total			47

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	10	Nimick & Co., m	2
J Wood, Son & Co., m	6	do W Porter, m	1
Moorhead, m			
Total	16		3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Rees, Graff & Co., m	1	McKnight & Co., m	1
J Moorhead, m			
Total	1		

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R. Co.

Armstrong & Co	39

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛@112⅜.

NEW YORK, August 25—P M.

MONEY

Very abundant to-day, large amounts being offered at 2½ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange firmer, and leading houses have advanced the rates to 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold rather dull at 112⅛@112⅜. The rates paid for borrowing were 2662 and flat, and carrying 1062 per cent. Clearings $78,500,000. Customs receipts $400,000. Sub-Treasurer Cisco's statement of the September interest thus far were $1,800,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Quiet and firm. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $6,118,000. The new bonds are quoted at 11-16 premium to-day in London.

Coupons 1881	114¾	5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1862	114¾	5-20s, 1868	114¼
5-20s, 1864	114¾	10-40s	114¼
5-20s, 1865	114¾	Currency 6s	115
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull and prices nominal.

Missouris	92½	Virginias, old	67
Tennessee, old	75	North Carolinas, old	43
Tennessee, new	73¼	North Carolinas, new	35
Virginia, new	66¾		

STOCKS.

The stock market has been strong. Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash and Panama have been the most active. The tendency of the whole list is upward. The sales reported are:

W. U. Telegraph	62¾	Rock Island	100¾
Quicksilver	25	Pittsburgh	91¾
Mariposa	3¾	St. Paul	61
Preferred	6¾	Preferred	92
Wells, Fargo Express	56	Wabash	43¾
Adams Express	48	Preferred	63¾
Am. Express	24	Fort Wayne	99½
U. S. Express	56	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	43¾	Preferred	47
New York Central	94¾	Chicago & Alton	119½
New York Cent. Scrip	94	Preferred	139
Erie	56	Ohio and Mississippi	31
Preferred	98	Sleeve, Col. and Cin	87½
Harlem	124	Burlington and Quincy	120
Preferred	131	Lake Shore	134
Reading	93	Illinois Central	117¾
Michigan Central	106½	Union Pacific stock	39¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90¾	Union Pacific bonds	88¾
Northwestern	79½	Union Pacifics	88
Northwestern Pref'd	89¾		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Cotton drooping; middling uplands low. Flour advanced for shipping grades; superfine western and State $8 @$8 40; common to good extra State or Ohio, good to choice $8 50@9 75; white wheat extra State $5 90@6 30; choice do $6 40@7 50; fancy do $7 60@8 00; common to good extra western $5 90@6 25; common to good shipping extra round hoop Ohio $6 90@7 50; trade brands $7 60@8 00. Wheat closed dull; spring No. 2 @1 36@1 42; No. 1 do $1 42@1 46; amber Michigan $1 50@1 52; white Michigan old $1 50; do to arrive $1 55. Rye quiet. Corn active and advanced; western mixed 74@75c; western yellow 75@76c; Southern white 76@77c; do yellow 76@77c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar firm; Scotch refined to good refining 12½@12¾c; Cuba 11¾@12c; molasses dull. Rice 7½@8½c. Pork steady; mess $15 62½@15 75; prime $13 25@13 50; prime mess $17 @17 50. Beef dull; country mess $11 50@12 50; Beef and cut meats unchanged, middles dull. Lard firmer; steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Butter firmer; Ohio quiet. Cheese dull at 8@12c. Whiskey dull at 90c@$1 for shipping extras. Wheat dull and in buyers' favor. Corn firm; mixed western 80@81c; yellow 82@83c. Oats dull at 54@55c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Receipts, including the arrivals yesterday, about 1,100 or 8,100 for the week. The rain and hot weather make bad market. Cattle 10@12c per hundred pounds lower; sales of Texas are requested, but not effected; cleared out 5 cars Missouri, 40 cars Illinois, 50 cars Texas, 60 cars mixed western, 100 cars Illinois, 50 cars Texas, 60 cars mixed western, 100 cars Illinois, 50 cars Texas, 60 cars mixed western, 100

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

VISIT FROM KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The President's Horses Impounded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1871.

In the Pound.

The pound master of this city yesterday captured three horses roaming on an adjacent street to the executive mansion, and after they were driven to the pound it was discovered that they belonged to President Grant. An application for their release was made immediately, but the Poundmaster declined to do so until the legal fees, two dollars for each horse, should be paid. The money was produced and the animals turned over to the hostler, who returned them to the White House lot.

The Knights Templar

Of this district will extend an invitation to the Grand Encampment of the United States, which meets in Baltimore next month, to visit this city on the 2nd proximo, for the purpose of paying their respects to the President. The visitors will be handsomely entertained by the Masonry of this city.

THE CENSUS.

Population of States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—From advance sheets of the census it appears that the population of the various States and Territories, as officially and finally revised at the Census office, is as follows:

Alabama	996,992	Missouri	1,721,295
Arizona	9,658	Montana	20,595
Arkansas	484,471	Nebraska	122,000
California	560,247	Nevada	42,491
Colorado	39,864	New Hampshire	318,350
Connecticut	537,454	New Jersey	906,096
Dacotah	14,181	New Mexico	91,874
Delaware	125,015	New York	4,382,759
Dist. Columbia	12,178	North Carolina	1,071,361
Florida	187,748	Ohio	2,666,260
Georgia	1,184,109	Oregon	90,923
Idaho	14,000	Pennsylvania	3,521,791
Illinois	2,239,891	Rhode Island	217,353
Indiana	1,656,370	South Carolina	705,606
Iowa	1,191,799	Tennessee	1,256,520
Kansas	364,399	Texas	818,579
Kentucky	1,321,011	Utah	86,786
Louisiana	726,915	Vermont	330,269
Maine	626,915	Virginia	1,225,165
Maryland	780,894	Washington Ter.	23,955
Massachusetts	1,457,351	West Virginia	442,014
Michigan	1,184,059	Wisconsin	1,054,672
Minnesota	439,706	Wyoming Ter.	9,118
Mississippi	827,422		

Population of States and Territories, 38,555,983.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Vote on the Question of Holding a Constitutional Convention.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 25.—In the election yesterday on the question of holding a convention to amend the State Constitution the vote polled was light, apparently little interest being felt in the result, as party lines were not strictly drawn. The Republicans, as a party, voted against the convention, but the Democracy were divided, many voting with the Republicans. Twenty-seven townships heard from give a majority of 940 against any [illegible] convention, but that, it is now thought, large enough to carry the election in favor of the project.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Mrs. Colburn Honorably Acquitted of the Charge of Poisoning Peter Buffenbarger.

COLUMBUS, August 25.—In the Buffenbarger case, the entire day has been consumed by counsel in arguing the motion to discharge Mrs. Colburn, the defendant, and about five o'clock she was honorably discharged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

PREPARATIONS FOR LOCATING THE LINE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

ST. PAUL, August 25.—A military expedition is now fitting out at St. Paul which will have the double object of escorting the engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad while making the final location of the line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and of repressing any hostile demonstrations of the Sioux Indians in the Yellow Stone Valley. The expedition will consist of seven companies of infantry, four hundred and twenty men; four Gatling guns, twenty-two mounted Indian scouts, twenty-five members of the Northern Pacific Engineer Corps, and seventy teamsters and Government employees, making a total of about six hundred men. The troops will be commanded by General Whistler, and the engineering party will be in charge of General E. L. Rosecrancy of the Confederate cavalry force, now Chief Engineer of the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The expedition will leave Fort Rice, on the Upper Missouri, September 6th, and will be absent from that point sixty or seventy days. The latest survey of the railroad line through Dakota, crossing the Missouri at the mouth of Heart river, wholly avoids the bad lands east of the Missouri, and traverses a fertile prairie country the entire distance.

NORTH MISSOURI ROAD TO BE SOLD TO-DAY.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Judge Lindley to-day refused to grant the injunction applied for yesterday to enjoin the sale of the North Missouri Railroad. The sale will, therefore, take place to-morrow.

The County Court this afternoon ordered its attorney to-morrow, by notifying the purchasers at said sale of the claim of the county, that the second mortgage is invalid and was executed without authority of law, and that the purchasers of the road subject themselves to the legal and equitable rights of the county as a stockholder in said corporation.

LEAVENWORTH TO CHICAGO.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., August 25.—The Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, running from this place to Chicago, will finish track laying to-morrow, and through trains will commence running over the line on the first of next month. This will shorten the distance from Leavenworth to Chicago about forty miles.

THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH DIFFICULTY.

LITTLE ROCK, August 25.—The old Board of Directors of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company reorganized in this city yesterday, ignoring the new Board entirely, which is composed mostly of Boston men. C. G. Scott was elected President and the other officers are the same as before. This Board claims to be the only legal directors of the road and will at once institute proceedings to have the road restored to them, pay off the present indebtedness and complete it as soon as possible.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1871.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER—VERDICT BY THE BROOKLYN CORONER'S JURY.

Following is the verdict of the Brooklyn Coroner's jury in regard to the Brooklyn victims of the Westfield disaster: "We, the jurors, find that John Madden and others came to their deaths from scalds, burns and other injuries received from the explosion of the steamer Westfield, owned and controlled by the Staten Island Railroad Company at the dock or slip of said Company, in the city, county and State of New York, on the thirtieth day of July, 1871; that said boiler was defective in its original construction, worn out by use, and invited the catastrophe with which it met; that Jacob H. Vanderbilt, President of said Staten Island Railroad Company; John H. Matthews, United States Inspector; James H. Braisted, Superintendent of said Staten Island Railroad Company, and Henry Robson, Engineer of said Company, are responsible for the use of said defective boiler, and the consequences of its use, and should be held accountable for the death of the aforesaid persons." Coroner Whitehill will cause the arrest of the parties whom the jury have held responsible for the accident.

FIRES.

Amboy, Illinois.

AMBOY, ILLINOIS, August 25.—A fire occurred here about four o'clock A. M. to-day, destroying nearly all the business houses on both sides of Main street. Loss two hundred thousand dollars; insurance seventy-five thousand dollars. A stable named John S. Hanker, who was in the city jail, was burned to death before help could reach him.

Ottawa, Ontario.

OTTAWA, ONT., August 25.—A fire this afternoon burned Hobb's Hotel and Concert Hall and six dwelling houses and barns. Loss $15,000.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 25.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market for Friday, August 25, as follows: Sales—

500 bbls upper road A T Co, spot.....$4 27½
500 bbls A T Co, regular.....4 35
200 bbls Titusville pipe spot.....4 40
1,000 bbls Church run spot.....4 30
500 bbls Church run spot.....4 50
400 bbls Petroleum Center, regardless.....4 65
500 bbls 46 gravity.....4 70
1,000 bbls lower road, regular.....4 70
1,000 bbls gravity.....4 75
2,000 bbls S & O 50 days.....4 67½
500 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity.....4 90
500 bbls 46 gravity.....4 90

We report a continued dull market, a state of affairs induced by an almost total absence of sellers Buyers are not wanting and prices are firm, with quite a show, showing a slight advance. On the upper road there were bids of $4 27½, $4 30 and $4 45 for A. T. Co., T. P. Co., and Church Run, respectively. The lower road has ruled very high, compared with Oil City, for several days past, but the rise at the latter point to-day placed the matter on about the proper level, $4 70 was bid on the lower road and $4 90 at Oil City. The market closed firm.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—River three feet ten and falling. Heavy rain last night and this forenoon.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—River falling slowly, with ten inches in the chute, and four feet on Portland bar. Rained all night and this morning cloudy with signs of more rain to-night. Arrived—Umpire, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 25.—Mollie Ragon, Evansville packet, 11 P. M.; Falls Pilot, St. Louis to Cairo, 9 A. M.; Columbia, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Hero, Ohio river south, 9 A. M.; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Mary Miller, New Orleans to Evansville, 1 P. M.; Dove St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Dictator, St. Louis to Memphis, and J. N. Kellogg, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Mollie Ebert cleared at 2 P. M.; M. J. Wicks cleared for New Orleans 6 P. M.; City of Alton, New Orleans to St. Louis, 8 P. M. River stationary. Clear; mercury 88.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Arrived—Mary Alice, Andy Johnson, Capital City and Dexter, New Orleans; Lake Superior, Lucy Bertram and Jos. Nolan, Memphis; Alice, Kansas City; Fannie Lewis, Cambridge; Virginia, Paducah. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Lucy Bertram and St. Johns, Keokuk; Lake Superior, St. Paul. River rising slowly. Weather hot, with a light shower this evening.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—Clear and pleasant. River stationary; no change to report in the channel. Arrived—Alaska, White river. Departed—Bismarck, Dan Hasper, City of Chester, and City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 25, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring less active and 2c lower for cash and firmer for future, $1 22 cash and $1 24½ September; this afternoon outer sold at $1 25 bid August and $1 13⅛@1 13⅝ September.

CORN—Active and advanced ½@¾c; No 2 31-64@31½c cash and 35½@35¾c September.

RYE—Firm; No 2 59½c.

BARLEY—Moderately active and easier at 61½@62c.

HOGS—Heavy; pork strongest and 10@15c higher at $12 50@12 65 cash and $12 62½@12 75 September. Lard 8½c. Dressed hogs active and firmer at 7½@7¾c.

WOOL—Dry salted steady; other meats unchanged.

HIDES—Firm and a shade higher at 44@46½c; calfskins 60@65c.

CATTLE—Dull and a shade higher.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Disarmament Bill Passed—Thiers Will Accept No Compromise on the Prolongation of His Term.

PARIS, August 25.—In the Assembly to-day the amended bill providing for the gradual disbandment of the National Guard passed.

The journals sorrowfully comment on the scenes in the Assembly yesterday. It is said Thiers will accept no compromise on the question of the prolongation of his powers.

Gen. Faidherbe has written a letter censuring the Assembly and resigning his seat as Deputy.

The first Court Martial has concluded hearing the cases before it. Judgment will probably be rendered on Sunday next.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

In Terre Haute, last night, Jennie Downs, aged sixteen, ended a life of shame by taking morphine.

Joseph D. Leighton, engineer at the St. Louis cotton mill, was killed yesterday by the blowing out of a cylinder head.

A sub-contractor on the West Wisconsin Railroad, name unknown, was shot near Hudson, Wisconsin, Thursday night, by one of his men, who took him for a thief. The wound was in the breast, and proved fatal. The murderer gave himself up.

Jennie Hope, a young woman who recently went to Terre Haute, Ind., from Indianapolis, died at a house of ill-fame yesterday from the effects of morphine taken with suicidal intent. Her relations reside in Connersville, Ind., and are said to be highly respectable. The cause of the suicide is supposed to be desertion by a lover.

Rev. John Beck, a minister of Leavenworth, Kansas, was severely beaten and shot by a gang of rowdies at a camp meeting, near Ruts, Nebraska, a few days since.

A young girl named Eliza Quinn, aged fourteen, was burned to death in Steubenville Thursday morning. She was engaged in cooking, when her clothes caught fire, and no help being at hand, was so badly burned that death ensued.

Captain Brown, U. S. A., sends a message from Los Flores to Los Angeles, Cal., that he must have a larger force, as an Indian war is inevitable. The inhabitants of Indians in Southern California is too significant to leave any doubt of the final result.

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday last, as Jonathan Kale, living a few miles north of Washington, was riding home, somewhat intoxicated, he fell from his horse, and his foot becoming entangled in the stirrup, he was dragged a considerable distance, and received probably fatal injuries.

Rev. Mr. Owens, of Philadelphia, has accepted the call of the United Presbyterian Church in Indiana.

A young man named Peter Gole, living in Wayne township, Greene county, was kicked on the head by a horse on the 19th instant, crushing in his skull, and causing his death on Monday.

At Pavia, in Bedford county, a couple of weeks ago, forty rattlesnakes were killed in one log. Next day two boys visited the same log and dispatched thirty-four young rattlers, making seventy-four rattlesnakes, ranging in length from four feet down to eight inches, living in one log. The Bedford *Inquirer* vouches for the truth of the above.

Catasauqua aspires to the title of "Iron City, junior."

F. J. Gorman, a merchant of Friendsville, Susquehanna county, [illegible] morning.

Wm. Bloom, Sr., one of the first sheriffs of Clearfield county, died at Curwensville on the 16th inst., in the fifteenth year of his age.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, August 25, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar.	Change in 24 hours	Thermometer	Change in 24 hours	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.98	01	66	4	N. E.	4	cl
Cairo	29.96	01	82	2	S. E.	4	cl
Davenport, Iowa	30.02	04	61	16	N. E.	7	cl
Chicago, Ill.	30.00	03	68	12	N. E.	12	cl
Cincinnati, O.	29.96	02	75	1	S. E.	2	cl
Cleveland, O.	29.97	02	73	3	S. E.	7	cl
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	01	62	1	N. E.	3	cl
Memphis, Tenn.	29.92	01	84	1	S. E.	3	cl
Nashville, Tenn.	29.97	03	78	8	S. E.	2	cl
New Orleans, La.	29.96	01	84	1	S. E.	3	cl
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.03	03	68	1	S. E.	2	cl
St. Louis, Mo.	29.93	01	82	1	S. E.	4	cl
St. Paul	30.03	01	62	1	S. E.	4	cl

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant; brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

THE CENTRAL GARDEN.

Description of the Establishment—Entertainment Last Evening—Opening To-day.

That Pittsburgh is a progressive city and is now inhabited by progressive people, is an indisputable fact, but few persons have taken so long a step at one time as has been made. The old fogy ideas which for years have retarded progress and kept our city so far behind the age, are giving way under the pressure of the times, and our people who were for years ago contented to live as their fathers lived are becoming metropolitan in their ideas, and projects that a few years since would have been looked upon as impracticable, are rapidly assuming shape and being practically illustrated. The construction of public buildings at a cost of many thousands of dollars, the erection of a new water works at an expenditure of millions, are some evidence at least of the progress we are making. It is not in public matters alone that this spirit of progress and enterprise is manifested, but private improvements are being made daily which demonstrate the fact that men of capital are willing to expend their own money as well as that of the public in order to keep pace with this spirit of improvement.

We have recently chronicled the opening of several establishments for various purposes which have been fitted up in a manner in keeping with the metropolitan tastes of our people of the present day, and this morning we are called upon to announce the completion and opening of another, which although last is not least in any respect. We refer to the Central Garden, a saloon and restaurant at Nos. 60 and 62 Diamond alley, which will be opened to the public this morning.

A few months since Mr. William Rueckeisen, one of our leading German citizens, purchased this property, which is opposite the new Opera House, and being a man of enterprise he determined to fit up an establishment in keeping with his ideas, and to meet the wants of the people in this progressive age. The lot is fifty by one hundred and ten feet, and the two-story building which occupied the front was remodeled and repaired and an addition covering the entire lot was added, and finished in a style highly creditable to the projector, as well as to the artists who did the work. The front building, as before stated, is two stories high, thirty feet front, and in rear of this is a building of one story, twenty feet in height, with a skylight and ventilator running the full length of it. On the first floor in the rear of this building, the former being in front and occupying a space of about forty feet, will be the dining room occupies the remaining eighty feet. The dining room is fitted up and furnished with a degree of taste which surpasses any other establishment of its character in the city. The high walls are finished in panels, and in each panel a fine painting of some description, either in representation of stationary or moving scenes, fruit, game, &c., saving the thread from oil or grease. There is no wearing of the shuttle, it has also an improved patent "silent feed," and positive take up. The Keystone is built in eight different sizes, ranging in price from $65 to $150. Considering its many advantages it is decidedly the cheapest machine in the market. Those who are desirous of purchasing a machine which cannot fail to give satisfaction; one which will do anything and everything in the construction and little liable to get out of order; one that will combine economy, all at once, should call by all means call and see the Keystone. Mr. Kenner will take great pleasure in showing the Keystone and explaining its merits whether you desire to purchase or not.

New Fall Styles
For Saturday,
At the Opera Hall House,
64 Fifth avenue.

Trusses and Supporters.

Rupture, abdominal weaknesses, relief and cure. Seeley's hard rubber truss supporter and pile pipe. Cleanly, cool, light, safe and comfortable. Never rusts, break nor soil. Used in bathing. Best in use. Sold by all druggists. ws

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A large and splendid assortment just received at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 109 Wood street.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. Tus

Arions. Fragar, Compono.
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

New China Ware,

At Breed's China Palace.

Arions, Fragar, Compono.
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

New Designs

Of china and glassware, at Breed's China Palace.

Arions, Fragar, Compono.
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.

DIED.

MULVEY—On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., Miss JENNIE MULVEY, in the eighteenth year of her age. The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Sarah street, Allegheny, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose John Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELICIOUS.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, will reopen its services TO-MORROW, in EXCELSIOR HALL, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. Strangers and a cordial welcome to all.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Seventh avenue, above Smithfield, Rev. SAMUEL LAIRD. Service TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES,
P. G. CRAIGHEAD,
62 LIBERTY STREET.

Foot Crushed.

Mr. Ruhe, a member of the Pittsburgh Opera House orchestra, met with a severe accident Thursday evening. He was in Hackley's music store on Penn street, and ran out to get on a passing car. He attempted to get on the front platform and missing his hold fell, and one wheel of the car passed over his foot, crushing it severely. Dr. Clark was called and dressed the injury.

Eleventh Ward Mission.

The Rev. A. H. Calvert, of Sharpsburg, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, under the auspices of the above mission, in the Moorhead school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE contract for the excavation for the gasometer of the new coke gas Company was awarded yesterday to Martin Connelly & Co.

THE game of base ball between the Amateurs of Kittanning and the Enterprise of this city has been postponed on account of the rain.

A NUMBER of small boys were playing about the new City Hall yesterday afternoon, when one of them managed to pull a heavy piece of iron over on himself. The boy received an ugly cut in the scalp an inch and a half long, and was somewhat bruised. He was picked up and carried to his home in a court on Virgin alley, where his wounds were dressed.

HEARINGS were had before Alderman Floyd yesterday in the cases of John McLain, Michael McAboy, Ed. Tice, Mrs. J. Fink, Wm. Fiedler and D. Hawkins, charged by Health Officer Gray with violating the city ordinance in keeping hog pens within the city limits. The pens are located along Suke's run and on Forbes street, and the health officer testified that they were in a very filthy condition. The Alderman inflicted a fine of five dollars and costs upon all the parties except Hawkins, upon he fined two dollars and costs, it appearing that his pen was not in so bad a condition as the others.

BETWEEN eleven and twelve o'clock Thursday night, officer Gowdy discovered a girl about ten years of age wandering around the street. The girl was very thinly clad, and was in her bare feet. She gave her name as Lizzie Stewart, and stated that her parents lived in Illinois. She refused to state why she left her home and came here, but said she came a few days ago in the train. Her story is conflicting, which has led to the impression that she ran off from home. The officer took her to his home at No. 11 Twenty-fourth street, where she will be well cared for until her parents are heard from, or until she is taken in charge of by the guardians of the poor.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The season at this house opens this evening, Mr. Chanfrau playing "Sam."

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—A matinee will be given at the Fifth Avenue this afternoon, when "Dot" will be performed. In the evening Mr. Oliver Doud Byron makes his first appearance as *Ferret* in the sensation play of "Across the Continent."

VARIETIES.—There will be a fine matinee performance at the Varieties this afternoon, and in the evening the usual double bill.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. This

C. WOLTER'S RESTAUTANT,
No. 4 Sixth Avenue.

Best Boston Shell Oysters, fresh, and directly imported, served in all styles, according to demand.
Fire-style Dinners, culinarily made up a l'Americaine, a l'allemande and a l'Francaise combined.
Free Lunch.—The best and finest in the city, every forenoon except on Sundays.
Cincinnati Lager, from Weyand a Tung's renowned Western Brewery, cool, fresh, healthy, without drugs, and warranted, directly from the barrel, by myself and wholesale dealer, bottled and casked. Famous for being the best in town. Only selling place for Pittsburgh, Allegheny, South Side and vicinity at Wolter's Restaurant, No. 4 Sixth avenue.
Beverages of all kinds—Only prime brands of foreign and domestic wines, whiskies, brandies, ciders, and generally every description, sodas, seltzers, and *Imbecile mineral water*.
Lunch—Always the finest and most palatable dish to be had.
Orders promptly attended to.
Billiard Hall, up stairs, splendidly renovated, marble hall style, *will be reopened on Monday next.*
Behind door garden, neatly decorated, the coolest place in the city, according to what customers say. Most respectfully, C. WOLTER.

CURIOS.

IT WILL PAY.

You cannot make a judicious investment in real estate, anywhere in the vicinity of the two cities, without realizing handsomely on the investment. You will hit the nail on the head if you secure a few lots in the Sample Farm, on the Allegheny River. Population is rapidly spreading in that direction, and in a few years you can get, for a single lot, all that you have to pay now for half an acre. Call on C. F. Kloppert, at Arsenal House, corner of Butler and Forty-third streets, for particulars.

CURIOS! CURIOS!!

PITTSBURGH

Has gained a national reputation for her excellent manufactures, but in more do the public enjoy such benefits as in the superior flour that family flour made with the new and improved machinery of the Diamond Steam Mills, East Diamond alley. Exchange. The proprietors, Wm. McKee & Co., guarantee every sack and barrel manufactured by them to give satisfaction. Give it a trial. For sale at all the principal grocery stores.

CURIOS! CURIOS! CURIOS!!

Suitable for birthday or wedding presents at the Fuel Yama Tea Importing Company.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP

The only soap that will wash without rubbing is the "Dollar Reward Soap." For sale by all grocers.

New Books of the Season for Sale at Pittock & Co.'s Book Store, Opposite the Postoffice.

The Coming Race, or the New Utopia	$1 25
Ask its Laws and Reasons for Them	2 00
Behind the Bars, A Work on Prison Life	1 50
Sword and Garment, by the author of Cridoline	1 50
Edene, or Wanderings in Paradise, by Mary C. Fairon	1 50
Dynamics of Nerve and Muscle, by Radcliffe	2 50
On Sound and Atmospheric Vibrations, by Airy	3 00
Dynamics of a Particle, by Steele	3 00
The Curate and the Rector (English)	75
Behmoth Blake (English)	50
Spencer's Discussions in Science	1 50
Tyndall's Fragments of the Alps	1 75
Pink and White Tyranny	1 50
Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson	2 50
Juvenile Mundi, by Gladdening	2 00
Livy, Literally Translated, 2 vols	4 00
At Last, by Chas. Kingsley	1 50
Manse's Metaphysics	2 00
The Young People's Bible	2 50
Harper's Hand Book of European Travel	6 00
Abbott's Frederick the Great. Illustrated	5 00
Physical Facts of Christianity	1 50
Terrible Temptation	1 50
The Portent, by M'Donald	1 50
Novels and Novelists of the Nineteenth Century	1 50
Young Men and Young Women of America	1 50
Parents' Guide, by Mrs. Pendleton	1 50
Old English History, by Freeman	1 50
American Cardinal, a Novel	1 50

New Fall Styles
For Saturday,
At the Opera Hall House,
64 Fifth avenue,

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

All kinds, internal, external, blind bleeding, itching, &c., positively, perfectly and permanently cured by W. A. McClintock, M. D., of Lock Box 1, 68 Arch street, Philadelphia, who will be at Union Depot Hotel on Monday and Tuesday of each week. He refers to the Central Garden, a saloon and restaurant at Nos. 60 and 62 Diamond alley, which will be opened to the public this morning.

Meeting With Splendid Success.

The Keystone, sold by E. B. Keaner, the General Agent for Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, who has an office and salesroom at No. 24 Fifth avenue, is meeting with general favor with the public as we have seen the Keystone at work in the machine office, and must say that it does work as near perfectly as possible. It has many advantages over other machines, which it will not be out of place to enumerate. It is strong and light, perfectly finished, and would be an ornament to any lady's or gentleman's house. It uses a straight needle, making a light lock stitch, fair on both sides, and is furnished with patent needle-holder, which obviates springing or bending of the needle in changing from coarse to light fabrics, avoiding dropped or missed stitches; it uses the patent shuttle-carrier, which works with the greatest ease, saving the thread from oil or grease. There is no wearing of the shuttle, it has also an improved patent "silent feed," and positive take up. The Keystone is built in eight different sizes, ranging in price from $65 to $150. Considering its many advantages it is decidedly the cheapest machine in the market. Those who are desirous of purchasing a machine which cannot fail to give satisfaction; one which will do anything and everything in the construction and little liable to get out of order; one that will combine economy, all at once, should call by all means call and see the Keystone. Mr. Kenner will take great pleasure in showing the Keystone and explaining its merits whether you desire to purchase or not.

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AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.

Grand Opening Night SATURDAY EVENING, August 26th, 1871, on which occasion the celebrated Comedian,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Will appear in the great Local Comedy entitled,

SAM,

Assisted by the New Stock Company. New Scenery, Properties, &c., &c.

See Daily Programme for particulars.
Box Office is now open for sale of seats.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED AIMS.....Manager.
PETE SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.

Burrah for this Saturday, Day and Night.

Ladies' and Children's Matinee THIS DAY, 2 30 P. M.
Great Variety Show THIS (Saturday) NIGHT.
For a Glorious Saturday Night the Varieties is the Only Great Place

Last night of Andy McKee, Mlle. Geraldine and Mons. Leopold, Mlle. Marzerie. Glorious success of Mlle. Leah, Mlles Jane Celie Herd, Flora Benton, Hen Mason, Ed. Banker, Johnny Queen, Joe Lang, Harry Stanwood, 500 Variety Acts. Fun for the million. Everything new and jolly Monday, the world-famed Maillotte Mons. Maillotte, from Mr. Maillotte, young Mons. Maillotte, engaged at a cost of $800 per week in gold. Also, Mlle. Venturoli.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
Lessee and Manager.....V. E. BEAMER.

First appearance of the Popular Young Actor,

Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

Who will appear THIS SATURDAY AND EVERY EVENING until further notice in his original character of the FERRET in the great sensational drama of

Across the Continent,

Which will be produced with New Scenery, New Machinery, New Costumes, Beautiful Music and Accessories, and a splendid cast of characters.

Afternoon at 2½ Grand Family Matinee,
DOT; or the Cricket on the Hearth.

Academy of Music.
Commencing August 30th,
TONY PASTOR
And his entire Troupe from TONY PASTOR'S Opera House, New York.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

The first traveling four in six years of the only original and inimitable TONY PASTOR, who will most positively appear at each and every entertainment, in his own Original Songs, the world wide fame of which has made his name a household word throughout the Union, and his reputation great in "months of wheat and months." He will appear with his Metchen Troupe, for full list of which see bills. His magnificent

Full Brass Band and Splendid Orchestra

In the most novel and attractive entertainment ever offered to the public.

Admission as usual. Grand Matinee Saturday, September 2d.

N. D. ROBERTS,
Business Manager.

SCENERY.
PLAISTED & HOYT,
SCENIC ARTISTS.

Late of New York and Philadelphia Theaters, are prepared to furnish Painted Halls, Theaters and all Exhibition Rooms with appropriate Scenery, Proscenium Mask and Stage Effects, on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Full directions for fitting up Stage, and superintendence of Scenery when required. Scenery with Lights and Machinery transferred to Parlor Theatricals. Private Theatricals of all kinds, to rent by the night or week. Correspondence solicited.

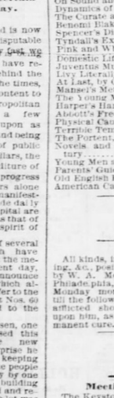
PLAISTED & HOYT, Scenic Artists,
69 Fifth avenue, or Fifth Avenue Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Stock
Fine Watches, Jewelry, &c.,
AT ORR'S,
114 FEDERAL ST., COR. PARK WAY,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

WANTED TO RENT,
A SMALL HOUSE
OF ABOUT EIGHT ROOMS, in good order, and not far from the Postoffice. Parties having such property for rent will hear of a desirable tenant by addressing

Lock Box 336, Pittsburgh.

CORN—
PRIME SHELLED CORN,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
D. WALLACE.



Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by
T. K. WILLSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
Corner Liberty Street and Sixth Avenue.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

Valuable Manufacturing Property,
WITH WATER POWER, FOR SALE.

The Property in Fullston Borough, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, recently used for Tub, Bucket and Washboard factory, together with Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Blacksmith shop, &c., &c., all in good repair.

Connected with said Property and part of the same, are Twenty Shares of the celebrated Water Power of the Fullston Water Company, which shares being equal to but one hundredth part of said water.

Also, a Farm of 100 acres, with little expense, to almost every kind of manufacturing, and is among the best improved farms in the county. Whether one or all of the splendid Water Power, or for any other advantage for manufacturing purposes in the market.

There are four distinct Buildings on the premises, in which are now kinds of manufacturing done in part only. If not sold at private sale by or before OCTOBER 20, 1871, it will be offered on that day at public sale.

Refer to D. W. A. A. S. BELL, Fourth avenue, A. H. MILLER, Fifth avenue, Wm. Metcalf, Pres. Fullston Oil Co., or R. B. CHAMBERLIN, Esq., New Brighton, Pa.

HOMEWOOD PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES in the Twenty-first Ward of the city, and within five minutes walk of the Homewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

This Property, embracing a fine Grove of venerable Forest Trees, delightfully Spring Water,

Which may be conducted by pipes in any building site upon the premises, is well adapted for a southern exposure, commands a fine view of the valley between Pittsburgh and Sewickville, offers greater facilities for the establishment of manufactories, being free from smoke and dust than any now in the market. It is capable of being divided so as to make

Five Delightful Building Sites,

Which for natural beauty and other advantages, cannot be surpassed within the new corporate limits. For particulars see A. J. WOODCAYER, Torrens Station.

WORKMAN & DAVIS,
No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.
NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted for satisfaction in every particular.
REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.
Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.

Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the
Sarven Patent Wheels.
FUSI YAMA
TEA
WHOLESALE RETAIL
IMPORTING CO.
HIOGO, JAPAN. PITTSBURGH, PA.
140 SMITHFIELD STREET,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of WILLIAM MEEKER and CHAUNCEY MEEKER, Bankrupts. No. 1398. In Bankruptcy